

# ARMY



# NAVY

GAZETTE OF THE  
REGULAR

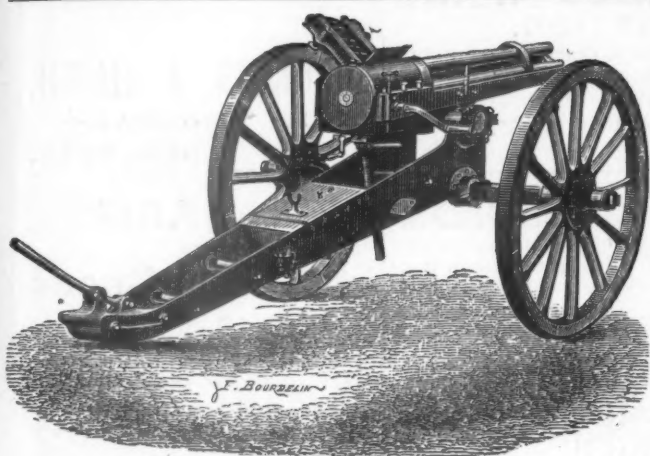
## JOURNAL.

AND VOLUNTEER  
FORCES.

VOLUME XIX.—NUMBER 36.  
WHOLE NUMBER 972.

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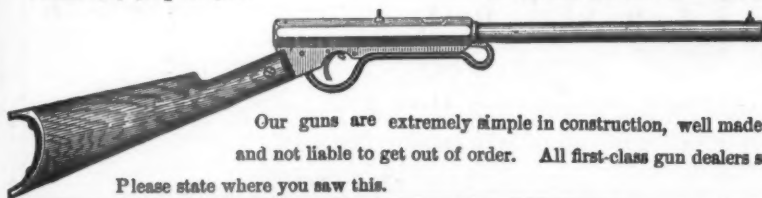
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## PERSONAL ITEMS.

GEN. B. DU Barry, U. S. A., has reported in Washington, and commenced duty in General Macfeely's office.

THE Zuni Indians arrived in New York from Boston early this week. They were to visit Carlisle Barracks, Pa., this week, where two of their children are being educated.

GEN. CHAS. G. SAWTELLE, U. S. A., is busy packing up at Newport Barracks, Ky., preparatory to his change to Governor's Island, where he is expected about the latter part of April.

ASST. SURG. JAMES A. FINLEY, U. S. A., left Newport, R. I., this week, for Texas, where he goes on duty, taking a parting look at his friends at Philadelphia while en route.

GEN. H. G. GIBSON, U. S. A., still remains at Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H., waiting for his lieutenant colonelcy, which is a long time in coming, but is expected soon.

FORT PORTER, N. Y., will, we suppose, now have an addition to its garrison in the person of 1st Lieutenant E. R. Clark, 10th U. S. Infantry, whose promotion carries him to Co. F, at that post.

THE subalterns who join at the Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., May 1, are busy packing their trunks, and the places that now know them shall soon know them no more for two years to come at least.

ASST. SURG. M. W. WOOD, U. S. A., in New York, from Fort Brady, Mich., for examination for promotion, lingers this week amid the scenes of civilization prior to returning to the Sault Ste. Marie, where it is interesting, but oh so dull.

A DESPATCH received April 1, at San Francisco, from Willcox, Arizona, says that Gen. Sherman and party arrived there to-day, accompanied by Gen. Willcox. The party left immediately for Fort Grant, where they were to spend Sunday. On Monday they left for Camp Thomas and the San Carlos Reservation.

THE residents of Governor's Island and vicinity regret to lose General A. J. Perry, U. S. A., who goes to Washington, May 1, for duty with General Ingalls. General Perry and his family are held in high esteem on the Island, and will be much missed.

THE *Denver Evening World* says: "Fighting George Crook would make a splendid major general. True, he stands third on the list, but the splendid record he has made, the good work he has done in Indian campaigns, entitle him to the honor."

MAJOR HERSCHEL, of the British Army, was in New York, this week, stopping at the Brevoort House.

THE Washington correspondent of the *New York World*, writing of Gen. Hazen, says: "He is certainly one of the handsomest men in Washington. He has lately built an immense house on K street, the ultimate height of the fashionable quarter. It looks like a public building—double front, three bow windows extending up the front on either side, a cupola on top. It may be that Gen. Hazen built his house to suit himself, and cares nothing for æsthetic structures, but he can't build houses to look as houses ought to look."

GEN. ORDWAY, Recorder of the Loyal Legion, District of Columbia, with a view to correct misapprehension, has issued a circular in which he says that he "deems it proper to notify Companions that every stated meeting of the Commandery will be followed by a supper. He conceives it to be the desire of the Commandery that although these suppers shall be unpretentious, they shall be made the medium of social enjoyment and converse that will be sufficiently attractive to constitute a 'previous engagement' as against all ordinary social invitations. It is hoped that every Companion will not only make special effort to attend every meeting, but will endeavor to originate and suggest means of making them interesting and enjoyable."

LIEUT. W. I. REED, 7th U. S. Infantry, was in New York this week to report to Colonel Wood, to accompany recruits to Dakota, after which he joins for duty at Fort Snelling.

ASST. SURGEON J. V. LAUDERDALE, U. S. A., lately at Jackson Barracks, La., has gone on duty at the pleasant post of Fort Sully, D. T.

LIEUT. CARL F. PALFREY, Corps of Engineers, Department of Arizona, has been recently busily engaged in looking into certain matters touching the proposed site for the military post to be established near the Southern end of the Chiricahua Mountains. Captain W. A. Raftery, 6th Cavalry, and a topographical assistant went with Lieutenant Palfrey on the expedition.

THE confirmation, by the Senate, March 31, of the nomination of 1st Lieutenant Charles Morris, 5th Artillery, to be Captain same regiment, vice Major Bainbridge, sets at rest the questions which have been raised concerning his right to the promotion, to which we have heretofore referred in the JOURNAL.

GEN. RICHARD ARNOLD, U. S. A., registered in Baltimore, this week, on inspection service, returning to Governor's Island by way of Philadelphia.

THE report that an officer at Fort Sisseton, D. T., had been caught in a blizzard and perished, proved to be incor-

rect, as we surmised last week would be the case. It will be seen, however, from our correspondence this week from the fort that the hospital steward there had a pretty hard time of it in said blizzard.

CAPT. Roder and Lieut. Cummins, 4th U. S. Artillery, paid a visit this week to the fort on Dutch Island, Rhode Island, to look into certain burglarious attempts to enter the store-houses at that post.

THE *Utica* (N. Y.) *Herald* says, Andrew Jubin, a lunatic in the State asylum, Utica, since 1866, draws a larger pension than any private soldier in Central New York, and the greatest amount allowed by law. By the various pension acts of Congress he (by requiring the constant care of another) is entitled to receive the same pay as if he had lost both eyes, both arms, or both legs—insanity leaving him as helpless as if he was entirely crippled. His various pensions have stood thus:

	Per Month.	Per Yr.
One year (1865).....	\$8 00	\$96 00
Six years.....	25 00	1,800 00
Two years.....	31 25	750 00
Four years.....	50 00	2,400 00
Three and three-quarter years.....	72 00	3,240 00
Total.....		\$8,280 00

THE *National Republican* says: Lieut. Carroll Mercer, Marine Corps, a nephew of Gen. Samuel Sprigg Carroll, U. S. A., and of Gen. James B. Ricketts, U. S. A., is serving on board the frigate *Richmond*, which recently arrived at Yokohama after a very long and tedious passage from Panama. Not long ago, only a few days before the arrival out of the *Richmond* was telegraphed, Gen. Carroll and his mother, Mrs. W. T. Carroll, were at a late supper with a number of other members of the family, when the talk ran on the subject of the absent marine. Some of the ladies expressed grave fears that the ship was lost with all on board, and Gen. Carroll admitted that he felt anxious. An old-time servant, who has been with the family for many years, was in attendance, and he, with the respectful familiarity of his class, spoke up: "Deed, Mars Sprigg (Gen. C.), Mars Carroll ain't drowned, he's all right, sure." Being asked why he felt so confident he said, "Deed I knows he ain't dead. Ef dat boy was gone drowned his spook would a been prowlin' round the pantry late of nights arter cold grub. He ain't dead, kase I isn't seed his spook in the pantry." The old man took it as a mere matter of course when a despatch came from Lieut. Mercer soon after, "Kase he hadn't seed Mars Carroll's spook."

LIEUT. S. R. JONES, 4th U. S. Artillery, has rejoined at Fort Warren, Mass., from leave, and is giving his attention to Quartermasters' and Subsistence duties.

MAJOR E. C. BAINBRIDGE, 1st U. S. Artillery, will not start for San Francisco to join his new regiment for some time yet, but will remain in the East.

CAPTAIN H. W. LAWTON, 4th Cavalry, of General Mackenzie's Staff, is making a round of inspection in the District of New Mexico, taking in Forts Wingate, Bayard, Cummings, Selden and Bliss.

CAPT. E. BUTLER, 5th U. S. Infantry, of Fort Keogh, has again favored us with a poetic effusion, entitled "The Lay of the Army Lover," which has much merit and will amuse those who are familiar with Army life. The following verses indicate the style:

My own Louise! my leave is o'er;  
Alas! I must away;  
The A. G. O. declines to grant  
Permission to delay.  
Ah! must I go, sad and alone,  
To torrid Yuma's Fort?  
For there, Louise, your soldier true  
Is ordered to report.

CHORUS—(To each verse.)

Oh! say, Louise, that you'll be mine,  
Nor let me vainly sue,  
But bid me get the wedding-ring  
And a railroad pass for two!

Our daily bread, our pork and beans,  
Tea, sugar, coffee, rice,  
We may procure at 10 per cent.  
Above the contract price.  
We shall not need a carriage, Lou!  
Nor team to plunge and prance:  
The A. Q. M. for our attire  
Will give an ambulance.

Captain Butler has set the words to music.

A MEETING of the Loyal Legion, District of Columbia Commandery, was held at the Arlington, Wednesday evening, April 5. There was a large attendance and a considerable addition to the strength of the Commandery. Those balloted for membership were: General J. W. Keifer, U. S. V., the present speaker of the House of Representatives; Gen. Ben. Harrison, U. S. V., Senator from Indiana; Judge-Advocate H. Pelham Curtis, U. S. Army; Commodore John H. Upshur, U. S. N.; Lieutenant John F. Merry, U. S. N.; Colonel J. M. Bacon, U. S. A., A. D. C. to General Sherman; Major R. M. A. Hawk, U. S. V., M. C. from Illinois; General Geo. D. Ruggles, U. S. A., of the Adjutant-General's Department; Brevet Colonel G. A. Purington, U. S. A., Captain 9th U. S. Cavalry; Captain J. G. Ramsay, 2d U. S. Artillery, of Fort McHenry, Md.; Major M. S. Hopkins, U. S. V.; Medical Director John Miles Browne, U. S. N.; Colonel Caleb H. Carleton, U. S. A.; General S. B. Holabird, U. S. A.; Adjutant-General R. C. Drum, U. S. A.; Chief Medical Purveyor J. H. Baxter, U. S. A.; Major Martin Ma-

ginnis, U. S. V., the energetic delegate in Congress from Montana; Commander Geo. Dewey, U. S. N.; Commodore Earl English, U. S. N., and Major N. H. Camp, U. S. V., now of the A. G. O. The meeting also duly elected as companion of the 3d class of the order General Chester A. Arthur, President of the United States, nominated by the Council in consideration of distinguished and valuable services rendered as Quartermaster-General of the State of New York in equipping and forwarding troops for the service of the United States. This Commandery bids fair to be one of the most successful of the Order. On the 25th of March last the membership was 62, and those elected at the meeting of April 1st makes quite an addition. Washington, of course, has superior advantages in the way of obtaining members of the requisite qualifications, but the enthusiasm and interest manifested has exceeded our most sanguine expectations. General Ordway, Recorder, and Lieut. L. V. Caziaro, Chancellor, have been most energetic in placing the District of Columbia Order on a stable footing.

CAPT. ARTHUR MORRIS, 4th U. S. Artillery, left Fort Warren, April 3, to spend a week's leave with his friends.

THE Pay Department of the Army is now full, as authorized by law, and consists of one paymaster-general, two assistant paymaster-generals, two deputy paymaster-generals and fifty paymasters.

PAYMASTER-GENERAL ROCHESTER, U. S. A., has bought the house, No. 1141 Connecticut avenue, between De Sales and M streets, Washington. General Rochester's family consists of himself, wife, two young boys, and two daughters, one of the latter being a young lady of seventeen.

LENT closes this week, and our advices indicate that many enjoyable entertainments, such as hops, amateur theatricals, etc., are projected at our military posts during the Easter season.

ASST. SURG. W. G. SPENCER, U. S. A., who is East for examination, is stopping with friends at 212 Ross street, Brooklyn.

REAR-ADMIRAL G. H. PREBLE, U. S. A., vigorous as ever, visited New York this week, stopping at the Sturtevant House.

CAPT. BEAUMONT, who was a lieutenant on board of the *Discovery* in Capt. Nares's Arctic expedition, has accepted the command of the recently proposed expedition to the Arctic regions.

AN excellent likeness of Lieut. De Long was exhibited by Mr. E. W. Perry at the monthly meeting of the Century Club. Lieut. De Long's friends have by no means abandoned the hope of seeing him in *propria persona*. Knowing the indomitable pluck and perseverance of the man and his resourcefulness, they still hope that he may be found to have fallen in with some settlement of natives or otherwise escaped the fate of Sir John Franklin. A portrait of Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan, by Mr. Huntington, President of the Century Club, was also exhibited. Among those present were Gen. Cullum, Q. A. Gillmore, Col. Michie and Bass, Capt. C. B. Sears and Chas. W. Raymond of the Army, and Commodore Baldwin and Lieut.-Commander Goringe of the Navy.

THE Senate April 3, without debate or any call for a division, rejected the nominations of Pay Director James G. Watnough as Paymaster-General of the Navy, and Master Samuel Seabury as a naval constructor, thus agreeing to the adverse report made on these nominations by the Naval Affairs Committee.

THE *Daily Times*, El Paso, Texas, of March 26, has several items concerning Gen. Sherman's recent visit to Texas and Mexico. It says: An informal reception was tendered Gen. Sherman at the residence of Governor Anthony in Paso Del Norte, Mexico, yesterday afternoon, which was a grand and enjoyable affair. The General and party went on an excursion to the terminus of the Mexican Central. Gen. Sherman and party will leave this morning for Deming, and returning will remain over here Wednesday. This will be the opportunity for our citizens to seek that interview, as it will be impossible to see him to-day. Gen. Sherman, Gen. Morrow, Gen. Poe, Col. Fletcher, Lieut. Hay, and Misses Sherman and Morrow composed the party which went on the excursion from the post yesterday. They made a run of 124 miles on the Mexican Central, in Mexico, and all enjoyed the trip very much."

A FAREWELL bachelors' dinner was given to Mr. Victor Drummond, Secretary of the British Legation, April 3, at Wormley's, Washington, at which were present amongst others Gen. Badeau, Gen. Parke, Col. Anderson, Major Bailey, and Major Twining. Mr. Drummond leaves this week for a short visit to Fortress Monroe, and will be married April 15 to Miss Lamson, of New York.

IN the case of *ex parte* Mason (Sergeant Mason) the Supreme Court granted, April 3, permission to the petitioner's counsel to file a petition for writs of habeas corpus and certiorari, and directed that a rule be entered thereon requiring Clinton D. McDougall, Marshal for the Northern District of New York, and John McEwen, keeper of the Albany Penitentiary, to show cause, if any they have, on Monday, the 17th of April, why the writ should not issue as prayed for. The court also directed that copies of the rule and of the petition on which it is entered be served on the persons named and the Attorney-General of the United States and the Judge-Advocate-General of the Army, at least ten days



before the return day of the rule. At the hearing counsel will be heard upon the question whether the court has jurisdiction to issue such a writ as is asked for.

THE *Washington Capital*, of April 2, says: "Gen. Sherman's prime occupation is about gone. The Lenten season precludes the German, and the brass-bound old warrior can no longer skip the racquet. He has lost interest in the theatre, and in his third great specialty, that of dining, is handicapped by the social nature and greater success of President Arthur. Our New York President is the champion of the table, and as perfect a connoisseur in the art sybaritic as King Samuel Ward. Already he has achieved a reputation as a host and a guest unequalled by any preceding President." We beg to differ. The General's prime occupation is not gone, and interested observers of the results of his present tour of inspection will agree with us.

A WASHINGTON correspondent of the *San Francisco Bulletin* says with reference to "soft details" at Washington: "It is true that the Secretary of War is perfectly able to correct abuses in the way of details, by sending certain officers to their regiments, but he knows very well that as soon as his orders are issued he would be assailed without mercy by the political friends of persons displaced, and that his life would be made a burden. One gentleman has been some fourteen years in the War Department—never has served a day with his regiment, and probably never will. He is in no way doing any military duty, but when the question came up of ordering him to his regiment, the Secretary exclaimed: 'Of course he ought to go, but, O Lord! I would be hounded to death if I were to order him away.'"

THE *New Hampshire Gazette* says: "Two boys from this city attended the boys' school at Holderness, the main buildings of which were destroyed on Friday last, one a son of Paymaster Charles F. Guild, U. S. N. Young Guild is one of the editors of a newspaper issued by the schoolboys, and, with journalistic enterprise, while the fire was burning, telegraphed the news to his father, with the assurance that he was 'all right.'"

THE *San Francisco Report*, of March 25, says: "An engagement of marriage exists between Miss Kittie Loomis, of this city, and Assistant Paymaster Wilcox, U. S. N., and the wedding day is set for some time next month.... Pay Director Caspar Schenck is confined to the house by illness."

Miss Julia C. Casey, daughter of the late Major-Gen. Silas Casey, U. S. A., is spending the Easter holidays with friends at Troy, N. Y.

THE *Washington Capital* evidently believes in the Divine right, for in its issue of April 2 it says: "The drill sergeant can make a private; God alone makes the officer."

THE 11th annual meeting of the American Fish Cultural Association was held in New York this week, and there was a large attendance, amongst whom was Lieut. H. B. Mansfield, U. S. N., who was elected a member. The proceedings were full of interest.

ASST. PAYMASTER-GENERAL G. L. Febiger, U. S. A., was expected to arrive in San Francisco the latter part of this week.

THE *Cheyenne Leader* publishes some facetious correspondence which has passed between Col. D. W. Flagler, U. S. A., commandant of the Rock Island Arsenal, and Col. Wm. A. Elderkin, U. S. A., President of a Wyoming Gold Mining Co. Col. Flagler modestly asked for a specimen for his cabinet of "an hexagonal right prism of pure gold about eight feet long and nine inches in diameter." He suggested that the addition of a few diamonds wouldn't hurt the specimen any, preferring them to trilobites. Col. Elderkin, by his "private secretary, J. Smith," replied that "those hexagonal right prisms are never found in nature, and rarely manufactured. As for octagonals, we have only a very limited number, of a size too large to fit your cabinet; and the few we have are reserved for the officers of this company and the crowned heads of Europe." Col. Flagler suggested "that the slight trouble my request may cause you will be amply compensated by having a specimen from your mines in my cabinet." This appeal to self interest appears to have seriously disturbed the soul of the munificent Elderkin, for his secretary grandly replies that this offer he "can only respectfully but firmly decline. Nothing so harshly grates upon his magnificent ear as the least suggestion or suspicion of compensation." The prospects of the mine are too grand to permit its President to consider such matters; for saith the voracious Smith, "in some of our richer ores the precious metal appears in the form of \$20 gold coins. This we consider a fair paying rock." Other mines than those of Col. Elderkin will be found to contain not only \$20 gold pieces, but coins and greenbacks of every denomination; but, alas! the most skilful analysis will fail to discover a trace of these representatives of value in the pockets of the too confiding investors.

LIEUT.-COL. John A. Fagg, late of the 1st North Carolina regiment in the war with Mexico, has a bill before Congress (H. R. 5467) to give him \$20 with interest from 1847. The Colonel has a long memory.

ASSISTANT SURGEON M. W. Wood, U. S. A., left New York April 5, on his way back to Fort Brady, Mich., intending to stop for a short period at Detroit while en route.

LIEUT.-COL. Charles E. Compton, 5th U. S. Cavalry, on leave of absence from Fort Laramie, W. T., visited New York this week, stopping at the Hotel Brunswick.

LIEUT. B. F. Hancock, 2d Infantry, visited Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., April 6, with 12 likely young men from David's Island, ready and willing to be broken into harness as light battery men.

A DECREE nisi was granted in London, Eng., this week, in the divorce case of Haggard against Haggard and Bolles.

The respondent's maiden name was Carroll, and she was married to the plaintiff when he was attached to the British Legation at Washington. She had since obtained a divorce in this country, on the ground of her husband's desertion, and had married Lieutenant Bolles, U. S. N.

LIEUT. S. Y. Seyburn, 10th U. S. Infantry, an accomplished young officer from Fort Wayne, Mich., this week replaced Lieutenant Bottsford, same regiment, in charge of the guard over the late President Garfield's tomb at Cleveland, O. Lieutenant Bottsford has returned to duty at Fort Wayne, leaving behind him at Cleveland, a host of friends gained during his tour at that point.

GENERAL Augur and the officers of his Staff at San Antonio, are busy getting settled down in the handsome new quarters recently completed on the reservation, and find the change a quite agreeable one.

CAPT. Lewis Smith, 3d U. S. Artillery, from Barrancas, and Quartermaster E. Davis, of that regiment, from St. Augustine, expect to visit New Orleans next week on Court-martial service.

THE officers of the *Trinity* wrecked in the Antarctic Ocean publish a card in the *Cape Town Times* thanking "Commander Terry, and the officers of the U. S. steamer *Marion* for their very great kindness in first rescuing us from Heard's Island where we had been cast away, and afterwards in providing in such a liberal manner for our comfort and welfare while on board the *Marion*." The poet of the *Trinity* breaks forth into song:

On the 12th of January, hurrah! hurrah!  
As the sun was sinking to the sea, hurrah! hurrah!  
The gallant *Marion* we did spy  
With her starry flag on high;  
Some did cheer and some did cry, hurrah! hurrah!

For the American man-of-war *Marion*, hurrah! hurrah!  
For her commander, officers and men, hurrah! hurrah!  
For her every spar and gun,  
For the flag that from the mizzen slung,  
For her life and for her drum, hurrah! hurrah!

If Tennyson had been rescued from a frozen island, after living on sea elephant meat and bitter cabbage for fifteen months, what a poem he might have produced in place of the recent tame outbursts that have added so little to his fame.

THE *New York Tribune* thus describes the new commandant of the Brooklyn Navy-yard: "Commodore Upshur is a man of slight figure and medium height. He is about fifty-five years old, and wears a gray moustache. His form is erect, and his movements quick. Among his brother officers, with whom he is popular, his courtly manners have won for him the title of 'Chesterfield.'"

GEN. Rufus Ingalls, U. S. A., has been "canned." His employees at the Army Building, New York, some of whom have been with him for several years, some as many as twenty, determined that he should go to Washington in style, presented him, Monday, April 3, with an elegant gold headed cane, appropriately inscribed, and bearing the date of his retirement from charge of the New York Q. M. Depot and promotion to Quartermaster General. General Ingalls struck, not by the cane, but by the good feeling and hearty sincerity of the token of remembrance, appropriately responded.

THE following officers registered in Chicago during the week ending April 1: Capt. D. M. Taylor, Ordnance Dept., returning to station; Major Ed. W. Smith, 22d Infantry, en route to regiment; Capt. E. F. Pope, Med. Dept., en route to Washington, D. C.; 1st Lieut. James N. Allison, 2d Cav.; 1st Lieut. H. H. Bellas, 4th Cavalry; Capt. E. Y. Dougherty, 1st Infantry, and 2d Lieut. George S. Young, 7th Infantry, on leave of absence; 1st Lieut. Otto L. Hein, 1st Cav., en route to San Francisco, passed through Chicago; Capt. John S. Loud, 9th Cavalry, reported to General Sheridan under instructions; Colonel Volkmar, A. D. C., returned to Division Headquarters from special duty in New York.

UNDER the heading of the "Loss of the Schoolship," the *Evening Telegram* of March 31 says: Dr. John W. Ross, of Russellville, Ky., who was so beloved by the boys of the schoolship *St. Mary's*, now lying at Twenty-third street, left to-day for San Francisco to join the United States steam sloop *Troquois*, which leaves San Francisco on a Pacific cruise on April 20.

Mrs. Mary A. V. Marston, wife of the veteran Lieut.-Col. Ward Marston, U. S. Marine Corps, who entered the Service in 1819 and is now on the retired list, died at Roxbury, Mass., April 2, aged 74 years and nine months.

A CORRESPONDENT at Fort Ouster, M. T., writes: "The Plumb bill for compulsory retirement at once of all disabled officers is what we would all like. In our regiment (11th Infantry) we generally have 6 or 7 absent from permanent disability. Only the age of compulsory retirement should be made 62 instead of 65, as the bill reads."

SUBJ. D. McMurtrie, U. S. N., visited Philadelphia April 5, stopping at Girard House.

THE *Cheyenne Leader*, of March 30, says: Captain A. E. Woodson, 5th Cavalry, will depart to-day for his regiment at Fort Laramie, after an extended stay with his family at San Antonio, whither he went for the benefit of the health of his son, who is seriously affected with disease of the lungs. As soon as summer fairly sets in Captain Woodson will bring his family to Wyoming again.

THE *New Hampshire Gazette*, of April 6, says: General George Thom, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., who has been confined to his house in Portland, Me., was slightly indisposed on Friday. His physician gave a prescription, and the druggist's clerk, by mistake, put up the wrong medicine, which nearly proved fatal. Antidotes were promptly administered, and on Friday night he was quite comfortable.

THE *Omaha Daily Herald*, of March 29, says: Gen. John Gibbon, U. S. A., has again been awarded the medal for the best essay on the Indian question, by the Military Service Institute of the U. S. Gen. Gibbon is familiar with the wants and needs of the Indian service from a practical view of it; is as ready with the pen as he always was with the sword, and is every inch a gentleman and a soldier. No man in the United States Army, George Crook alone excepted, knows so much or speaks more wisely of the Indian question than gallant John Gibbon, and "so say we all of us."

A MEETING of the New York Commandery of the Military Order was held, Wednesday evening, at Delmonico's, Major Gen. Henry W. Slocum presiding. Committees were appointed to nominate officers for the ensuing year, to be ballotted for at the next meeting of the commandery, and to draft appropriate resolutions touching the death of Chief Engineer John H. De Long. The following candidates for membership were elected: Allan S. Apgar, Robert L. Burnett, Duncan McGregor, and Joseph J. Slocum, all of New York. The meeting was followed by the usual supper, 67 members of the commandery partaking thereof.

1st Lieut. Wm. I. Reed, 7th U. S. Inf., who has been spending the greater part of four months' leave of absence in Washington, left that city on the evening of the 1st inst. in obedience to special orders directing him to report to the Superintendent of General Recruiting Service, for the purpose of conducting recruits to Department of Dakota. After performing this duty Lieut. Reed is directed to join his company at Fort Snelling.

A DESPATCH from Cairo, Egypt, says "264 military officers have been promoted, and 234 have been promised promotion." Evidently compulsory retirement or unlimited promotion is in force there. Indeed, in most of the Oriental armies the retirement is apt to be very compulsory.

THE American Gen. Berdan, the inventor of a new fish torpedo, by invitation, had audiences with the Sultan of Turkey this week. The Sultan is considering Gen. Berdan's proposals for compensation on engaging to disclose the secret of the invention, which is destined for the defence of the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus.

CAPT. Jacob A. Augur, 5th Cav., and family, left Washington Monday afternoon for his post, Fort David A. Russell, Wyo. T. His four months' leave of absence, which has been spent for the most part at Mrs. Augur's father's house in Georgetown, D. C., expires about the 9th inst. The departure of Capt. Augur and his interesting family is very much regretted by their numerous friends in Georgetown.

CAPT. Charles Bird, Asst. Quartermaster, U. S. A., newly appointed, for some years past on duty at Governor's Island, N. Y. H., has been ordered to report to Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan for assignment to duty in the Department of Dakota, and it is understood is likely to be assigned to Fort Snelling, Minn. Capt. Bird expects to start for Chicago soon, and will leave behind him in New York a host of friends, acquired during his tour of duty on Governor's Island.

COMMODORE Upshur, of the Brooklyn Navy-yard, has appointed as his aide-de-camp, Lieutenant W. H. Jacques, U. S. N., a competent and much esteemed officer.

SINCE the "Chinese" veto came the public interest in the Flipper and Mason cases has been somewhat on the wane, although the latter case is becoming more and more intricate. Meanwhile the subscriptions for "Betty and the Baby" flow steadily in.

LIEUT. W. A. Kobbé, 3d U. S. Artillery, has assumed command of Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala., also of Battery I, 3d Artillery, relieving Captain Myrick of those duties preparatory to his departure for St. Paul.

NEXT Tuesday, April 11, President Arthur will receive the officers of the Army and Navy stationed and located in Washington, and their families.

PAYMASTER D. R. Larned, U. S. A., has postponed the change of his office to Fort Cour d'Alene, I. T., until April 20.

CAPT. John A. Kress, of General Miles's staff, is busily engaged making the regular annual inspection of Forts Cour d'Alene, Spokane and Colville. Capt. Kress is a thorough officer, and already has been the means of introducing many improvements in the interior economy of the military posts he has visited.

LIEUT. W. P. Van Ness, 1st U. S. Artillery, made a pleasant trip recently from San Francisco to Fort Cour d'Alene, Idaho, with recruits for the 2d Infantry. The presence of an artillery officer at the fort was something unusual, and Lieut. Van Ness was the recipient of much attention.

CAPT. Robert Pollock, 21st U. S. Infantry, left Fort Townsend, W. T., last week for the east to spend a month's leave.

LIEUT. H. D. Borup, of the Ordnance Corps, U. S. A., expects to leave Philadelphia in a few days to establish an office in Boston in connection with his foundry duties in that city.

LIEUT. Hamilton-Rowan, 2d Artillery, stationed at Washington Barracks, D. C., and who left there this week on a brief leave, will shortly leave there altogether, having been ordered to join at Fort Monroe May 1. He will be much missed in Washington society.

THE second trial of the suit of Anthony Farrell against General John Newton, Corps of Engineers, was brought to a close April 6 in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Wallace and a jury. The plaintiff brought the action to recover \$50,000 damages for injuries sustained during his employment as a laborer by the falling of a rock upon him in the excavation work at Hell Gate in September, 1878. At the last trial the jury disagreed, and so they did in the second, for they have been discharged.



ASST. SURG. T. A. Cunningham, U. S. A., has come east on a brief leave from Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala.

NAVAL Constructor Lundborg, of the Swedish Navy, was a guest at the Hoffman House, New York, this week.

LIEUT. W. A. Simpson, 2d U. S. Artillery, now finishing the good fight at Old Point Comfort, will locate at Fort McHenry about June 1, next.

MAJOR E. C. Bainbridge, 1st U. S. Artillery, received his orders this week to report to Gen. McDowell in San Francisco for assignment.

SPECIAL Orders issued by Gen. Drum, April 5, make many important changes in the stations of officers of the Medical Department, all of which will be found in full in our Army column, under the proper heading.

CAPT. THOS. B. Hunt, assistant quartermaster, U. S. A., who has been for some time awaiting orders at Fort Union, N. M., expects to leave there at once for his home in Minnesota.

COMMODORE CICERO Price, U. S. N., visited New York this week, stopping at the Clarendon Hotel.

GOOD FRIDAY this week was observed at most of our military posts, and it is pleasant to note that of recent years much more attention is paid to religious observances than formerly.

LIEUT. WM. H. Bixby, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., was elected a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers at the meeting of the society Wednesday evening last. The annual convention of the society will be held in Washington, May 16.

OUR Annapolis correspondent writes: Capt. R. W. Huntington, commanding the Marine Guard at the Naval Academy, having completed his duty at the Washington Barracks, to which he was temporarily ordered, has resumed duty at the Naval Academy.... The many friends of Capt. James A. Greer, U. S. N., who has been ordered to hold himself in readiness for duty at Washington, will greatly miss him at Annapolis, where he is well and favorably known.... Several marines at the Naval Academy, upon receiving their last month's pay, deserted the corps.

CAPT. H. C. Cushing, 4th Artillery, U. S. A., is at Williamsport, Washington County, Md., spending a part of his sick leave.

COLUMBIA College, New York, has just chosen, as Professor of English Literature, Prof. Price, of Virginia. A large number of names was considered by the Board of Trustees, that of Prof. Soley, of the Naval Academy, being among those considered with the most favor, but to be a professor in Columbia, one needs to be at the very least the son of a bishop, which Mr. Price is, besides being otherwise well qualified.

PAYMASTER Bridgman was ordered to report to the Secretary of War on being relieved from duty in Chicago by Paymaster Canby, but latter officer has been given a delay till the 29th of April. Paymaster B. therefore will not be able to comply with his orders to report in Washington until sometime in May. When he reports for duty the Secretary of War will probably indicate in orders what special duties he will be required to perform.

THE following list of officers registered at the Ebbitt House, Washington, during the week ending April 6, 1882: Army—2d Lieut. Bogardus Eldridge, 10th Inf.; Bvt. Maj. S. M. Whitride, captain 6th Cav.; Capt. J. D. Stevenson, 8th Cav. Navy—Pay Director John S. Cunningham, Paymasters Henry T. Skelding, F. H. Hinman; Lieutenants Z. L. Tanner and Henry L. Green; Chief Engineers Charles H. Loring, Commanders Gilbert C. Wilcox and S. Dana Greene; Lieut. Commander Royal B. Bradford; Captain Wm. K. Mayo; Master Frank A. Wilner; Civil Engineer Calvin Brown.

GEN. CHAS. G. Sawtelle, U. S. A., visited Marietta, Ga., a few days ago on cemetery matters.

THE death of Major Chas. W. Howell, of the Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., which we report elsewhere, promotes Captain Alexander Mackenzie, of the Corps, to major. Captain Mackenzie is at present on duty at Rock Island.

DR. WM. Martin, formerly an acting assistant surgeon in the Navy, was authorized to appear before a Naval Examining Board, at the Navy Department, on Friday, April 7, for examination for appointment as an assistant surgeon in the Navy, on the Active List, not in the line of promotion.

THE Attorney General has given an adverse opinion upon the claim of Master Lucien Young, U. S. N., to be paid from the date he took rank in that grade under his advancement 25 numbers by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. It was held that he was not promoted in course to fill a vacancy and was not in the performance of the duty of the higher grade.

#### RECENT DEATHS.

MAJOR CHARLES HOWELL, U. S. A.

In the death of Major Chas. Howell, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., of consumption, which occurred at New Orleans, La., his last post of duty, April 5, 1882, the Army has been deprived of an energetic, efficient and distinguished officer. A native of Indiana, he was appointed to the U. S. Military Academy from that State, entering Sept. 1, 1859, and was graduated June 11, 1863, standing No. 7, and was at once promoted to 1st Lieutenant of the Corps of Engineers as of that date, ordered to the front and attached to the Engineer Battalion of the Army of the Potomac. From that time forward he was actively and constantly engaged in the duties of his position, and in many actions, skirmishes, reconnaissances, etc., being present at the capitalization at Appomattox Court House, April 9, 1865. He was brevetted Captain and Major Aug. 1, 1864, for gallant and meritorious services during the campaign from the Rapidan to the James and in front of Petersburg. In May, 1865, he joined the Engineer

Battalion at Willet's Point, was promoted Captain July 10, 1866, and in September of that year was detailed as Assistant Engineer in the improvement of the Western river, other than the Ohio, serving until June, 1868. From that date until October, 1868, he was engaged in surveying a railroad route from Fort Riley to intersect the Union Pacific route at the one hundredth meridian; as Chief Engineer of the Department of the Missouri from Dec. 17, 1868 to May 8, 1869, and as Superintending Engineer of the defenses of New Orleans, and of various surveys and improvements of rivers, harbors, and canals in Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas since June, 1869. In 1872 he made an examination of the mouth of the River Brazos for the Houston and Great Northern Railroad, a civil service of importance. He devised a plan for a ship canal to connect the Mississippi River with the Gulf of Mexico, and himself served on the committee to examine it. The plan was set aside, however, for that of Mr. Eads. The work of improving Galveston Harbor was under his charge, as was also that of devising protection for the New Orleans wharves. Major Howell's death has caused much sorrow in New Orleans, where he was held in high esteem.

MR. JOHN HILLHOUSE, a brother of Assistant Treasurer Hillhouse, died at New Brunswick, N. J., March 29, 1882, aged 65, after an illness of eight days. The deceased gentleman was graduated from the Military Academy July 1, 1842, and promoted to brevet 2d Lieutenant 4th U. S. Artillery. On the 30th of April, 1844, he was promoted to 2d Lieutenant 3d U. S. Artillery, and served in that year and in 1845, at the Headquarters of the Eastern Department at Troy, New York. He resigned March 1, 1845, and engaged in farming operations in New York State. When the war broke out he served from September 11 until November 6, 1861, as an Assistant Adjutant General of Volunteers, but was obliged to resign on the latter date on account of ill health. The remains were taken to Albany for interment.

COL. WM. D. WILKINS, a prominent citizen of Detroit, Michigan, and a distinguished soldier in the Mexican war and the war of the Rebellion, died in Detroit March 31, 1882. He was appointed a second lieutenant of the 15th U. S. Infantry, April 9, 1847; promoted first lieutenant August 20, 1847, and was discharged August 7, 1848. He received the brevet of first lieutenant for gallant and meritorious conduct in several affairs with guerillas at Paso Oregas, National Bridge and Cerro Gordo August 10, 12 and 15, 1847. From 1850 to 1870 he held the position of Clerk of the U. S. District Court. August 27, 1861, he was appointed assistant adjutant-general on the staff of the late Alpheus S. Williams. At Cedar Mountain, August 9, 1862, he was taken prisoner and conveyed to Libby prison. He was paroled about a month later. May 2, 1862, after the battle of Chancellorsville, while performing an important staff duty, he was again taken prisoner with a statement of Hooker's plan of battle, number of men, etc., on his person. He was again sent to Libby prison on this occasion and paroled June 2, 1863. August 29, 1863, he resigned on account of disability. He was subsequently brevetted major, lieutenant-colonel and colonel of volunteers for meritorious and gallant services during the war. Col. Wilkins took an active interest in the militia of his State, and various military organizations marched at his funeral, which was an imposing one.

MR. GEO. H. ZEIGLER died at Philadelphia April 3, 1882, in his 49th year. He was a 2d Lieutenant of Volunteers during the war, and on July 28, 1866, was appointed a 1st Lieutenant of the 131 U. S. Infantry, placed on the unassigned list April 8, 1869, and mustered out of service on the 1st of January, 1871.

CAPT. HANS BUSK, whose name is prominently identified with the rifle and volunteer movement in England, died at his residence in London, March 11. More than a quarter of a century ago he published a treatise "The Rifle, and How to Use It," in which he strongly insisted upon the importance of supporting the Volunteer movement. To demonstrate the urgent necessity for increased exertion, and to prove the large increase of the French fleet and the growth of the French armaments, he visited, at his own expense, the French fleet and arsenals, publishing on his return "The Navies of the World," in which he gave the only authentic list of the French navy which had appeared for many years. He was also the author of "Rifle Volunteers, and How to Drill Them," "A Tabular Arrangement of Company Drill," "The Hand Book for Hythe," and other publications. He was a Captain of Volunteers, a Deputy Lieutenant for Middlesex, and had served on various government commissions. He was born in 1815, and a lawyer by profession, receiving his education at King's College, London, and Trinity College, Cambridge.

STEPHEN AUGUSTUS HURLBURT, late United States Minister to Peru, died suddenly of heart disease in Lima on the 28th of March. Ex-Minister Hurlburt was born in Charleston, S. C., on the 29th of November, 1815. During the Seminole war, in 1856, he served as adjutant of a South Carolina regiment, and subsequently practiced law in Charleston until 1845, when he went to Belvidere, Ill. When the war of the Rebellion broke out, he was appointed a brigadier-general of volunteers, and served in that capacity, with Gen. Grant, throughout the early campaign in the West. During the war he occupied various important military positions in the West and South. He succeeded Gen. Banks in command of the Department of the Gulf in May, 1864, and was mustered out July, 1865, and appointed Minister resident to the United States of Colombia in 1866, a position which he continued to hold until 1872. Gen. Hurlburt was appointed United States Minister to Peru, to succeed Minister Christianity, by President Garfield May 18, 1881. The deceased was a brother of Mr. Wm. Henry Hurlburt, Editor of the New York World. Recent events in South America have brought his name prominently before the public, and his sudden death has been quite a surprise.

SIR ROBERT MICHAEL LAFFAN, Governor of Bermuda, died March 23, 1882, after a lingering illness. The deceased had been an officer in the Royal Engineers since 1837, and during his long service performed many important duties and held several high positions.

#### NEWPORT (R. I.) JOTTINGS.

NEWPORT, April 7, 1882.

THE Newport artillery company has received a legacy of \$1,000 from the late Dr. King, of this city, which is to be a fund in memory of T. Wheaton King, who was a member of the company, and who was killed at the battle of Bull Run.

Capt. Edw. Field returned to his post at Fort Adams on Monday evening after an extended leave of absence.

The first drill of the battery at Fort Adams occurred on Monday. The drills will take place twice a day, one hour in the morning and one hour in the afternoon.

Ensign H. O. Dunn, U. S. N., was in Providence a few days ago.

Seventy-five English oak and maple trees are being planted at the Torpedo Station.

The revenue cutter *Samuel Dexter*, stationed at this port, has just finished her winter's cruise, her record in brief being: cruised 5,592 miles, boarded 628 vessels, spoke 8 vessels, assisted 6 vessels in distress, underway 97 days, at anchor for vessel requirements and on account of stormy weather 24 days.

Mr. William M. Farrow, of the American Rifle Team, was on board of the *Minnesota* a few days ago as the guest of Lieut. Nazro.

The flags at the Torpedo Station and on the vessels of the training fleet were at half-mast from sunrise until sunset on Saturday out of respect to the memory of Rear-Admirals Spots and Scott, U. S. N. The customary salutes were also fired.

Some needed repairs have been made to the boilers at the Torpedo Station.

Lieutenant-Commander Royal B. Bradford, U. S. N., one of the instructors at the Torpedo Station, is taking a pleasant jaunt on the *Tallapoosa* for the benefit of his health. No officers of the Navy work harder than those engaged in the mysterious work of torpedo warfare, as conducted at this place.

Lieut. F. M. Symonds, U. S. N., reported for duty on board of the *New Hampshire* on Saturday.

Quite a number of boys have deserted from the *Saratoga* since her arrival from Boston.

An effort is being made to induce Col. J. H. Powell to accept the colonelcy of the Newport artillery company.

The following is a list of the officers of the training ships *Portsmouth* and *Saratoga*, which are to be absent several months in European waters: U. S. flagships *Portsmouth*—Commander-in-Chief, Commodore Stephen B. Luce; Flag Lieutenant, Lieutenant Aaron Ward; Commander, William B. Hoff, commanding. Lieutenants L. C. Logan, J. R. Selfridge, E. H. Taunt and Nathan Sargent. Masters D. L. Wilder and R. F. Nicholson; Ensign, L. W. Piepmeyer; Midshipmen R. K. Wright, J. E. Craven, George Sparhawk, A. C. Almy, W. A. Gill, D. P. Monette and E. H. Tillman; Surgeon, R. F. Marmion; Assistant-Surgeon, Henry W. Whitaker; P. A. Paymaster, A. K. Mickler; 1st Lieut. Marines, C. P. Porter; Chaplain, Frank Thompson; Boat-swain, Andrew Milne; Gunner, R. H. Cross; Sailmaker, George S. Haskins; Acting Carpenter, B. M. A. Maloney. The executive officer of the flagship has not as yet been announced.

*Saratoga*—Commander Henry C. Taylor, commanding; Lieutenant John C. Soley, executive officer; Lieutenant W. J. Barnette, Navigator; Lieutenants A. B. Speyers, and J. D. Keeler, Watch Officers; Masters John E. Roller, Watch Officer; C. D. Galloway, Watch Officer and C. R. Miles, Watch Officer; Midshipmen John H. Shipley, Thomas W. Ryan, C. W. Juergen, R. P. Scheveria, Leigh O. Garrett, A. C. Cunningham; Past Assistant Surgeon, Howard E. Ames; Past Assistant Paymaster, L. G. Boggs; 1st Lieut. Marines, F. H. Harrington; Pay Clerk, C. A. Gibson; Boat-swain, C. E. Hawkins; Gunner, William Wilson; Carpenter, N. H. Juddins; Sailmaker, C. E. Tallman.

Lieut.-Commander F. E. Chadwick, U. S. N., was in town on Tuesday, and dined with the officers of the *Saratoga*.

Mr. George L. Haight, one of the principal owners of the *Lay* torpedo, was at the Torpedo Station a few days ago.

The Hotchkiss Rifle Range, on Coaster's Harbor Island, is 800 yards long, while the 3-inch breech-loading calibre range is 1,200 yards.

Lieut. F. M. Symonds, U. S. N., will be in charge of the messes of the boys of the training fleet.

It is understood from good authority that the *Minnesota*, gunnery ship of the training fleet, is to go out of commission, and that her place will be filled by the *Shenandoah*. The change will not be relished by her officers, seamen, etc.

Gen. Dyer has nearly finished his inspection of the State militia.

#### BOSTON NAVY-YARD.

Boston, April 5, 1882.

MEDICAL Director W. T. Hord, of the Naval Hospital, has been ordered to Washington for temporary duty.

Commander S. W. Nichols has reported to Commodore Badger for examination by a medical board.

Commander N. Ludlow has relieved, as Inspector of Ordnance, Commander O. A. Batcheller, who has been ordered to command the *Galena* at the European station.

On Saturday and yesterday the flags at the yard, Marine Barracks, Naval Hospital, and Receiving Ship, were at half mast, and a salute of thirteen guns was fired at noon, by orders of the Secretary of the Navy, announcing the deaths of Rear Admiral G. H. Scott and J. H. Spotts.

At the meeting of the Boston Branch of the Naval Institute, March 31, there was no debate on the subject appointed, as the officers to whom the question was given for discussion were absent. A paper on "The effects of magnetism on the compasses of vessels, and the best methods of counteracting it," by R. B. Forber, was read.

Private J. B. Kernachan, U. S. M. C., charged with being intoxicated on duty, and disobedience of orders, has been on trial before the Court-martial this week. The sentence of Private William Dupee, U. S. M. C., has been changed from six months to three months' imprisonment.

THE following Army officers were registered at the A. G. Office, Washington, during the week ending April 6, 1882: Bvt. Col. B. DuBarry, Maj. and Com. of Sub., under orders to report to Commissary General of Subsistence for duty in his office; 1st Lieut. Joseph Garrard, 4th Art., on leave; Bvt. Brig.-Gen. Wm. N. Grier, Colonel U. S. A., retired; Bvt. Maj. James M. Bell, Capt. 7th Cav., on leave. The above-named officers are also registered at the Ebbitt House. Bvt. Lieut.-Col. Wm. B. Lane, Major U. S. A., retired, at 621 13th street; Capt. D. W. C. Poole, 22d Inf., at 201 C street, S. W., on leave; Bvt. Brig. Gen. James Oakes, colonel U. S. Army, retired; Captain Byron Dawson, 9th Cav., on leave; Major Lawrence S. Babbitt, Ordnance Department. These officers were also registered at the Ebbitt House. Lieut. Col. Roger Jones, Asst. Inspector General, U. S., at 1513 L street, under orders.



## THE ARMY.

G. O. 36, H. Q. A., April 1, 1882.

Publishes Form No. 2, Pay Department, which is substituted for that published in the Regulations (pp. 1137, 1138.)

By command of Gen. Sherman :  
R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 37, H. Q. A., April 5, 1882.

By direction of the Secretary of War the following regulation is added to those prescribed in G. O. 50, of 1881, H. Q. A. (modifying para. 2150 and 2184 to 2191, inclusive, of the Regulations):

The Subsistence Department will sell to the Q. M. Dept. at cost price such quantities of matches as may be required by the latter department for issue to troops for lighting fires and lamps in barracks and quarters where fuel and lights are issued by the Q. M. Dept., exclusively. The issues will be made upon the certificate of commanding officers as to the quantities required for these purposes only. See form annexed (omitted.)

By command of Gen. Sherman :  
R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 38, H. Q. A., April 6, 1882.

By direction of the Secretary of War par. 2533 of the Regulations is amended to read as follows:

1833. The issue or sale of arms, ammunition, or other ordnance stores to Indians not in the military service, or to Indian agencies, is forbidden, unless specially authorized by the Secretary of War in each case, except in cases of pressing emergency, when the issue will be immediately reported to the War Dept., with full explanation of the necessity therefor. No sales shall be made to contractors or corporations, who with ordinary foresight should provide for the protection of their employees and property.—[G. O. 103, 1874.]

By command of Gen. Sherman :  
R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 35, H. Q. A., March 31, 1882.

Publishes promotions, appointments, and transfers made since the publication of G. O. 77, of Oct. 31, 1881, with list of casualties, etc. [All of them have duly appeared from time to time in the JOURNAL, but the order will be published in full next week, so as to preserve the record.—ED. JOURNAL.]

G. O. 12, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI, March 28, 1882.

Directs that if there be any dark blue flannel shirts at the posts in this Department which the men refuse to draw, they be sent to the depot at Jeffersonville, Ind., in- vided to Capt. Addison Barrett, Military Storekeeper, U. S. A.

G. O. 14, DEPT. OF ARIZONA, March 25, 1882.

G. O. 6, c. s., are explained and modified as follows: No examination of the books of letters sent or letters received, communications relating to storm signals or money accounts will be made, unless specially ordered.

CIRCULAR 18, DEPT. OF DAKOTA, March 20, 1882.

Proposals for military supplies for the ensuing fiscal year, are to be opened at all the posts and stations in the Dept. of Dakota, on the 18th day of April, pursuant to advertisement.

Proposals will be received by the several post and depot quartermasters, until 12 o'clock m., April 18 next, at which time they will be opened and publicly read.

CIRCULAR, DEPT. OF THE EAST, Feb. 1, 1882.

Publishes extracts from the record of target practice of troops serving in this Dept. for December, 1881.

CIRCULAR 9, DEPT. OF TEXAS, March 27, 1882.

Publishes a report on target practice for the month of February, 1882.

## STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.—Col. J. C. Kelton, Asst. Adjt.-Gen., will proceed to Benicia Barracks, Cal., to inspect the target range at that post (S. O. 55, March 22, M. D. P.)

INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.—Lieut.-Col. Roger Jones, Asst. Insp.-Gen., will proceed to Washington, D. C., and report in person to the Adjt.-Gen. of the Army (S. O. 14, March 31, M. D. A.)

BUREAU OF MILITARY JUSTICE.—Leave of absence for three months and fifteen days is granted Major Horace B. Burnham, Judge-Advocate (S. O., April 4, W. D.)

Major Asa Bird Gardner, Judge-Advocate, will proceed to Washington, D. C., and report in person to the Adjt.-Gen. of the Army for special duty (S. O. 15, April 6, M. D. A.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.—Major Edward B. Grimes, Q. M., will report to the Comdg. Gen. Dept. of the Missouri to relieve Major George H. Weeks, Q. M., as Depot Q. M. at Fort Leavenworth (S. O. 36, April 3, M. D. M.)

Lieut.-Col. H. C. Hodges, D. Q. M. Gen., President G. C.-M. at Whipple Barracks, A. T., March 31 (S. O. 43, March 24, D. A.)

Capt. G. C. Smith, A. Q. M., will report to Gen. W. T. Sherman at Bowie Station, A. T., on April 1, 1882. Special instructions will be sent Capt. Smith by the Chief Q. M. of the Dept. of Arizona, and he will proceed to such places as may be necessary under them (S. O. 43, March 24, D. A.)

Capt. Charles Bird, A. Q. M., will proceed from Governor's Island, N. Y., to Chicago, Ill., for assignment to duty in the Dept. of Dakota (S. O., April 3, W. D.)

Lieut.-Col. H. C. Hodges, Deputy Q. M. Gen., is relieved from duty as a member of the G. C.-M. constituted by par. 5, S. O. 43, c. s., from Dept. of Arizona (S. O. 45, March 28, D. A.)

Lieut.-Col. C. G. Sawtelle, Deputy Q. M. Gen., Chief Q. M., Dept. of the South, will proceed to Marietta, Ga., on public duty (S. O. 40, April 3, D. S.)

Lieut.-Col. Henry C. Hodges, Deputy Q. M. Gen., is relieved from duty as Chief Q. M. of the Dept. of Arizona, and will proceed to New York city to take charge of the Q. M. Depot there. The Dept. Commander while regretting this severance of his official relations with Lieut.-Col. Hodges, takes pleasure in thanking him for the skill and energy with which he has managed the affairs of the Q. M. Dept. during his administration; more especially for his successful management thereof during the late Indian hostilities, which made great and unexpected demands on his time and ability (G. O. 15, March 29, D. A.)

At his own request, Capt. Thomas B. Hunt, A. Q. M., now awaiting orders at Fort Union, N. M., will proceed to his home in Minnesota and there await further orders (S. O., April 5, W. D.)

The telegraphic instructions of March 26, from Dept. of Arizona, directing Capt. E. B. Hubbard, A. Q. M., to proceed to San Francisco, Cal., on public business, and on his arrival to report to the Asst. Adjt.-Gen., Hdqrs. Mil. Div. of the Pacific, for further instructions, are confirmed (S. O. 44, March 27, D. A.)

Capt. C. Bird, A. Q. M., will be relieved as Q. M. and A. C. S. at Mil. Div. of Atlantic and Dept. of East Hdqrs., and at post of Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., by 1st Lieut. T. H. Barber, 1st Art. Capt. Bird will then proceed to comply with par. 10, S. O. 76, c. s., H. Q. A. (S. O. 15, April 6, M. D. A.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.—Capt. F. F. Whitehead, member G. C.-M. at Jackson Barracks, La., April 15 (S. O. 39, March 31, D. S.)

Capt. C. A. Woodruff, C. S., Chief C. S. of the Dist. of New Mexico, will proceed to Fort Union, N. M., and Trinidad, Colo., on public business (S. O. 45, March 25, D. N. M.)

Com'y Sergt. William H. Donaldson, on the expiration of his present furlough, will report in person to the C. O., Fort McIntosh, Tex., to relieve Com'y Sergt. James Davidson, who, on being relieved, will proceed to Fort Fred. Steele, Wy. Ty., for duty (S. O., April 3, W. D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—The contract of A. A. Surg. Levi Force will, at his own request, be annulled, to date from April 6 (S. O. 42, March 22, D. A.)

Major H. E. Brown, President G. C.-M. at Jackson Barracks, La., April 15 (S. O. 39, March 31, D. S.)

A. A. Surg. C. F. Norwald, now at Fort Grant, will accompany the command ordered from that post to take station near the southern end of the Chiricahua Mountains for temporary duty with it (S. O. 42, March 22, D. A.)

Capt. J. V. Landerdale, Asst. Surg., is assigned to duty at Fort Sully, D. T. (S. O. 47, March 27, D. D.)

A. A. Surg. G. L. Cline will proceed via the Union Pacific Railroad—the being the only practicable route at this season—to Fort Assiniboine, M. T., for duty (S. O. 47, March 27, D. D.)

Surg. R. H. Alexander is assigned to duty as attending surgeon at Hdqrs. Dist. of New Mexico and post surgeon Fort Marcy, N. M. (S. O. 44, March 24, D. N. M.)

The leave of absence for seven days granted A. A. Surg. W. H. Faulkner, is extended twenty-three days (S. O. 46, March 25, D. D.)

Surg. A. K. Smith and Asst. Surg. J. O. Skinner, members G. C.-M. at Whipple Barracks, A. T., March 31 (S. O. 43, March 24, D. A.)

A. A. Surg. J. H. Collins is relieved from duty at Cantonment North Fork of Canadian River, I. T., and will proceed to Fort Union, N. M., for duty (S. O. 67, March 30, D. M.)

Asst. Surg. V. Biart, member G. C.-M. at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., April 3 (S. O. 63, March 31, D. M.)

A. A. Surg. J. B. Baggett, and Hosp. Steward Thomas C. Hannolly, will, on the abandonment of the sub-post of San Diego, Tex., accompany Troop E, 8th Cav., to Fort Clark, Tex. (S. O. 31, March 28, D. T.)

Asst. Surg. James A. Finley is relieved from duty in the Dept. of the East (S. O. 56, April 1, D. E.)

A. A. Surg. Theodore Artaud, Fort Barrancas, Fla., will proceed to Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala., for temporary duty (S. O. 40, April 3, D. S.)

Leave of absence for fifteen days is granted Capt. T. A. Cunningham, Asst. Surg., Post Surg., Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala. (S. O. 40, April 3, D. S.)

Leave of absence for four months, on Surg. certificate, is granted Capt. Andrew V. Cherbonnier, medical storekeeper (S. O., April 4, W. D.)

Major C. C. Byrne, Surg., President G. C.-M. at Benicia Barracks, Cal., April 3 (S. O. 59, March 27, M. D. P.)

Asst. Surg. C. O. Carter, member G. C.-M. at Angel Island, Cal., March 24 (S. O. 54, March 22, M. D. P.)

Asst. Surg. L. S. Tesson was ordered to accompany the detachment of recruits for the 1st Cav., en route from Jefferson Barracks to Vancouver, Wash. Ty., by the steamer sailing for Portland, Ore., March 29 (S. O. 52, March 20, M. D. P.)

A. A. Surg. Rollin T. Burr will proceed to Fort Lowell, A. T., for assignment to duty (S. O. 56, March 23, M. D. P.)

Major George P. Jaquet, Surg., will be relieved from duty at the recruiting depot, David's Island, N. Y. H., by the C. O. of that depot, and will proceed to his home and report by letter to the Surg.-Gen. Major Alfred A. Woodhull, Surg., now awaiting orders, will report in person to the C. O. of the recruiting depot, David's Island, N. Y. H., for duty at that depot. Capt. Louis M. Maus, Asst. Surg., will be relieved from duty at the recruiting depot, David's Island, N. Y. H., and will report in person to the Comdg. Gen. Dept. of the Missouri for duty. Capt. Peter J. A. Cleary, Asst. Surg., will be relieved from duty in the Dept. of the East, and, upon the expiration of his present sick leave of absence, will report by letter to the Surg.-Gen. Capt. Henry S. Kilbourne, Asst. Surg., will be relieved from duty in the Dept. of the East, and will report in person to the Comdg. Gen. Dept. of Dakota for duty. The following named officers will be relieved from duty in the departments designated opposite their respective names, and will proceed to New York city and report by letter to the Surg.-Gen.: Major Charles K. Greenleaf, Surg., Dept. of Dakota; Capt. Edward B. Moseley, Asst. Surg., Dept. of the Platte. The following named officers will be relieved from duty in the departments designated opposite their respective names, and will report to Washington, D. C., and report to the Surg.-Gen.: Major John W. Williams, Surg., Dept. of the Missouri; Major William E. Waters, Surg., Dept. of Texas. The following named officers will be relieved from duty in the Dept. of the Missouri, and will proceed to the places designated opposite their respective names and report by letter to the Surg.-Gen.: Major Justus M. Brown, Surg., Cincinnati, Ohio; Capt. Marcus E. Taylor, Asst. Surg., St. Louis, Mo. The following named officers, now awaiting orders, will report for assignment to duty as follows: Capt. William B. Davis, Asst. Surg., to the Comdg. Gen. Dept. of the Platte; Capt. William H. Corbuser, Asst. Surg., to the Comdg. Gen. Dept. of the East (S. O., April 5, W. D.)

Asst. Surg. Peter J. A. Cleary and Henry S. Kilbourne are relieved from duty in the Dept. of the East (S. O. 60, April 7, D. E.)

A. A. Surg. Rollin T. Burr is assigned to duty at Fort Lowell, A. T. (S. O. 46, March 29, D. A.)

Asst. Surg. Henry M. Cronkhite is granted four months' leave from June 1 (S. O., April 7, W. D.)

The sick leave of Asst. Surg. Carlos Carvallo is further extended six months (S. O., April 7, W. D.)

Asst. Surg. William G. Spencer is granted four months' leave, with permission to apply for an extension of two months (S. O., April 7, W. D.)

The Superintendent of the General Mounted Recruiting Service will forward 60 recruits to Fort Snelling, Minn., for assignment to the 2d Cav. (S. O., April 7, W. D.)

The following changes in stations of Hosp. Stewards are made, viz., Robert Garrard, from Fort Douglas, U. T., to

Fort Fred. Steele, W. T.; T. N. Gunn, from Fort Fred. Steele, W. T., to Fort McKinney, W. T.; F. S. Horton, from Fort McKinney, W. T., to Fort Douglas, U. T. (S. O. 31, March 30, D. P.)

Hosp. Steward August Gecks left Fort Sisseton, D. T., on furlough for St. Paul, Minn., on Monday, March 20, 1882; was caught in the storm of Monday and Tuesday and severely frozen in the hands and feet. It is probable that his hands and feet will have to be amputated. The stage driver has not been found and is supposed to have perished (Extracts from telegrams to Med. Director Dept. of Dakota.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.—S. O. 33, c. s., Dept. of Columbia, is so amended as to change the time at which Major Daniel R. Larned will take station at Fort Coeur d'Alene, I. T., from April 1 to April 20 (S. O. 35, March 15, D. C.)

Lieut.-Col. Rodney Smith, Deputy Paymaster-General, is relieved from duty as Chief Paymaster of the Mil. Div. of Pacific and Dept. of California, and will report to the Comdg. Gen. Dept. of the Columbia for duty as Chief Paymaster of that Dept. (G. O. 4, March 22, M. D. P.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.—1st Lieut. Carl F. Palfrey, Engineer Officer of the Dept. of Arizona, will proceed to the proposed site for a military post near the southern end of the Chiricahua Mountains, under special instruction from the Dept. Commander (S. O. 42, March 22, D. A.)

Capt. Alexander M. Miller, President, and Capt. John C. Mallory, 1st Lieut. Frederic V. Abbot, 1st Lieut. Thomas L. Casey, Jr., 2d Lieut. Gustav J. Fieberger, 2d Lieut. Oberlin M. Carter, and 2d Lieut. Edward O. Brown, members, and 1st Lieut. Eugene Griffin, Judge-Advocate, G. C.-M. at Willet's Point, N. Y. H., April 10 (S. O., April 5, W. D.)

S. O. of March 6, relating to 1st Lieut. William L. Marshall, are revoked, and he will be examined for promotion by the Examining Board when and where the senior member thereof may direct (S. O., April 6, W. D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.—The journeys performed by Capt. John A. Kress to Portland, Ore., and return to Vancouver, W. T., on Dec. 24, 1881, and March 13, 15, 16, and 20, current year, were on public business, which are confirmed (S. O. 38, March 21, D. P.)

Capt. John A. Kress, in charge of the Act. Asst. Insp.-Gen.'s Office of the Dept. of Columbia, will proceed to Fort Coeur d'Alene, I., Spokane and Colville, W. T., in the order named, to make the annual inspection of those posts (S. O. 38, March 21, D. C.)

1st Lieut. Henry D. Borup is relieved from duty at Frankford Arsenal, Penn., and assigned to foundry duty, with station at Boston, Mass. (S. O., April 3, W. D.)

CHAPLAINS.—Post Chaplain M. N. Adams is relieved from further duty at Fort Lyon, Colo., and will proceed to Fort Sill, I. T., for duty (S. O. 67, March 30, D. M.)

SIGNAL SERVICE.—2d Lieut. L. E. Sobree will proceed to Brackettville, Tex., on public business (S. O. 30, March 24, D. T.)

The following changes in the station of enlisted men were ordered April 4: Sergts. O. Parker, to Smithville, N. C.; W. B. Bushby, to Lynchburg, Va.; T. H. Breen, to office of C. S. O., Washington, D. C.; T. G. Kenan, to San Antonio, Tex.; W. W. Eichelberger, to Portland, Me.; D. C. Murphy, to Eastport, Me.; Corpl. J. C. Galloway, to office of C. S. O., Washington, D. C.; 1st Class Pvt. J. Stapleton, to Leavenworth, Kan.; P. F. Lyons, to St. Paul, Minn.; W. B. Boynton, to Pike's Peak, Colo.; N. F. Knabe, to office of C. S. O., Washington, D. C.; H. P. Briabin, Vicksburg, Miss.; T. S. Outram, to Boston, Mass.; H. McP. Baldwin, to Kitty Hawk, N. C.; G. A. Weber, to St. Louis, Mo.; G. W. Davis, to Helena, Mont.; Phil. J. Clark, to Manassas, N. J.; D. J. Carroll, to office of C. S. O., Washington, D. C.; M. J. Wright, Jr., to Starkville, Miss.; J. N. Melton, to Portland, Me.; 2d Class Pvt. F. S. Coburn, to Cape Lookout, N. C. (S. O., April 4, W. D.)

## THE LINE.

## CHANGES OF STATIONS OF TROOPS.

Reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending April 1, 1882:

Troop C, 1st Cav., to Fort Walla Walla, Wash. T.  
Troop E, 8th Cav., to Fort Clark, Tex.  
Co. H, 22d Inf., to San Antonio, Tex.  
Troop A, 6th Cav., to camp near the Southern end of the Chiricahua Mountains, Ariz. Post Office, via Fort Grant, Ariz.  
Co. E, 12th Inf., to camp near the Southern end of the Chiricahua Mountains, Ariz. Post Office, via Fort Grant, Ariz.

## 1ST CAVALRY, Colonel Ovier Grover.

Major John Green was ordered, March 20, to continue in charge of and conduct to Vancouver Bks, W. T., the detachment of recruits for the 1st Cav. now en route from Jefferson Bks, Mo., by the steamer sailing for Portland, Ore., on March 23 (S. O. 52, March 20, M. D. P.)

Capt. Moses Harris will proceed to Benicia Arsenal, Cal., on public business (S. O. 53, March 27, M. D. P.)

## 2ND CAVALRY, Col. John P. Hatch.

1st Lieut. Colon Augar, A. D. C., will proceed to Fort Clark, Tex., for duty with the 8th Cav., at that post (S. O. 30, March 21, D. T.)

## 3RD CAVALRY, Colonel Albert G. Brackett.

Capt. Deane Monahan is relieved as member G. C.-M. convened at Fort McKinney, W. T., by par. 2, S. O. 133, series of 1881, D. P., and is granted leave of absence for one month (S. O. 30, March 23, D. P.)

Capt. J. B. Johnson, president, G. C.-M. at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., April 3 (S. O. 63, March 31, D. M.)

The written instructions of the Comdg. Dept. of Columbia, of Feb. 13, to 1st Lieut. Frederick Schwatka, A. D. C., directing him to proceed to San Francisco, Cal., on public business, are confirmed. Upon completion of the duty assigned him, Lieut. Schwatka is authorized to avail himself of the leave of absence granted him in S. O. 27, par. 1, D. C., and on the expiration thereof will rejoin his proper station, Vancouver Bks, W. T. (S. O. 36, March 18, D. C.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, to take effect April 23, 1882, 2d Lieut. William D. Beach (S. O. 30, March 28, D. P.)

One month, to take effect April 16, Major Caleb H. Carlton (S. O. 32, April 1, D. P.)

## 4TH CAVALRY, Col. Ranald S. Mackenzie.

Capt. H. W. Lawton will proceed to Forts Wingate, Bayard, Cummings, and Selden, N. M., and Fort Bliss, Tex., and make an inspection of those posts (S. O. 43, March 23, D. N. M.)

1st Lieut. D. N. McDonald, member, G. C.-M. constituted by par. 3, S. O. 10, D. M., to meet at Fort Craig, N. M. (S. O. 66, March 29, D. M.)



**6TH CAVALRY, Col. Eugene A. Carr.**

Troop A is relieved from duty at Fort Grant, A. T., and will proceed to and take station near the Southern end of the Chiricahua Mountains, A. T. (S. O. 42, March 22, D. A.)  
 Capt. W. A. Rafferty will accompany 1st Lieut. Carl F. Palfrey, Corps of Engineers, during his examination of the proposed site for a military post near Southern end of Chiricahua Mountains (S. O. 42, March 22, D. A.)

The C. O. Fort Thomas, A. T., is authorized to retain 2d Lieut. George H. Sands for temporary duty with Troop B (S. O. 46, March 29, D. A.)

**Field Service.**—Troop C (Madden's) is relieved from duty at Fort Thomas, A. T., and will proceed, equipped for field service, to and take station at Fort Huachuca, A. T. (S. O. 43, March 24, D. A.)

Troop D (Gordon's) is relieved from duty at Fort Apache, A. T., and will proceed, equipped for field service, to and take station at the camp about to be established near the Southern end of the Chiricahua Mountains. The officer in command of the troop will report to Major David Perry, commanding scouting operations in Southeastern Arizona, for further instructions (S. O. 43, March 24, D. A.)

**Leave of Absence.**—One month, Col. E. A. Carr, to apply for extension of two months (S. O. 43, March 24, D. A.)

1st Lieut. H. P. Perrine, one month. Upon its conclusion Lieut. Perrine will return to Fort Thomas, A. T. (S. O. 46, March 29, D. A.)

**7TH CAVALRY, Colonel Samuel D. Sturgis.**

1st Lieut. G. D. Wallace, member, G. C.-M. at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., April 3 (S. O. 68, March 31, D. M.)

Lieut.-Col. Elmer Otis, president; Major J. G. Tilford, 1st Lieut. E. A. Garlington, members, and 1st Lieut. J. W. Wilkinson, Adj., J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Lincoln, D. T., April 10 (S. O. 50, April 1, D. D.)

**8TH CAVALRY, Colonel Thos. H. Neill.**

Major S. S. Sumner is authorized to purchase one unassigned cavalry horse at the invoice price (S. O. 31, March 28, D. T.)

2d Lieut. J. A. Johnston, member, G. C.-M. at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., April 3 (S. O. 68, March 31, D. M.)

**9TH CAVALRY, Colonel Edward Hatch.**

The C. O. of Fort Riley, Kas., will grant a furlough for two months each to Q. M. Sergt. Israel Murphy and Private Louis Horton, Troop M (S. O. 65, March 28, D. M.)

**Leave of Absence.**—One month, 1st Lieut. Patrick Cusack, Fort Sill, I. T., to take effect on the return of the 2d lieutenant of the troop (S. O. 64, March 27, D. M.)

**Leave Extended.**—1st Lieut. David J. Gibbon, one year on Surg. certificate (S. O., April 1, W. D.)

**10TH CAVALRY, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.**

2d Lieut. C. G. Ayres is assigned to command a detachment of recruits for the 10th Cav., ordered to leave Jefferson Bks, Mo., April 5, for Toyah, Tex. (Order 63, April 2, Jefferson Bks, Mo.)

**1ST ARTILLERY, Colonel Frederick T. Dent.**

1st Lieut. William P. Van Ness, 1st Art., having reported at Hdqrs. Dept. of Columbia, in charge of recruits for delivery in the Dept. of Columbia, will proceed in charge of those for the 2d Inf. to Fort Cœur d'Alene, I. T., after which Lieut. Van Ness will return to his station, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal. (S. O. 39, March 22, D. C.)

Major Edmund C. Bainbridge (recently promoted from Captain, 5th Art.), will report to the Comdg. Gen. Mil. Div. of Pacific and Dept. of Cal. for assignment to a station (S. O., April 5, W. D.)

The journeys made by 1st Lieut. E. K. Russell, in the performance of his duty as J.-A. of G. C.-M. convened by S. O. 221, series 1891, and S. O. 29, c. s., M. D. P., are approved (S. O. 52, March 20, M. D. P.)

1st Lieut. Thomas H. Barber, 1st Art., A. D. C., will at once relieve Capt. Charles Bird, A. Q. M., of his duties as Q. M. and A. C. S. at Hdqrs. Mil. Div. of Atlantic, at Hdqrs. Dept. of East, and at the post of Fort Columbus, N. Y. H. Capt. Bird will then proceed to comply with par. 10, S. O. 76, H. Q. A. (S. O. 16, April 6, M. D. A.)

To enable him to comply with par. 3, S. O. 50, H. Q. A., 2d Lieut. Sidney E. Stuart will be relieved from duty at Fort Point, Cal., April 5, 1882 (S. O. 58, March 27, M. D. P.)

**2ND ARTILLERY, Colonel Romeyn B. Ayres.**

So much of par. 3, S. O. 50, March 3, 1882, W. D., as relates to 2d Lieut. Charles A. Tingle and 2d Lieut. William A. Simpson, is revoked, and the following transfers are ordered, to take effect May 1, 1882: 2d Lieut. Hamilton Rowan, from Bat. D to K; 2d Lieut. Charles A. Tingle, from Bat. I to Light Bat. F; 2d Lieut. William A. Simpson, from Bat. K to I (S. O., April 4, W. D.)

**3RD ARTILLERY, Col. George W. Getty.**

Capt. Edward R. Warner, Lewis Smith, and 1st Lieut. Edward Davis, R. Q. M., members, G. C.-M. at Jackson Bks, La., April 15 (S. O. 39, March 31, D. S.)

**Leave Extended.**—1st Lieut. (then 2d Lieut.) Heman Dowd, one year (S. O., April 3, W. D.)

**4TH ARTILLERY, Colonel John M. Brannan.**

Major W. M. Graham, president; Capt. Frank G. Smith, George W. Crabb, 1st Lieut. Michael O'Brien, Walter Howe, C. A. L. Totten, members, and 1st Lieut. Peter Leary, Jr., J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Madison Bks, N. Y., April 11 (S. O. 59, April 5, D. E.)

**Leave of Absence.**—Two months, on Surg. certificate, Capt. Harry C. Cushing, Fort Trumbull, Conn. (S. O. 14, March 31, M. D. A.)

**5TH ARTILLERY, Col. Henry J. Hunt.**

2d Lieut. John M. Baldwin, A. D. C., will proceed to Memphis, Tenn., New Orleans, La., Mobile, Ala., Augusta, Ga., and Chattanooga, Tenn., in the order named, and inspect the money accounts of disbursing officers there stationed (S. O. 39, March 31, D. S.)

2d Lieut. J. M. Baldwin, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Jackson Bks, La., April 15 (S. O. 39, March 31, D. S.)

Capt. C. O. MacConnell, president; 1st Lieut. Paul Roemer, Henry J. Reilly, John McClellan, Oliver E. Wood, J. E. Sawyer, 2d Lieut. S. E. Allen, members, and 2d Lieut. J. W. Benét, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., April 4 (S. O. 56, April 1, D. E.)

Major Richard Arnold, Act. Asst. Insp.-Gen., will proceed to Fort Monroe, Va., Baltimore, Md., and Philadelphia, Pa., and inspect the accounts of the disbursing officers stationed thereat (S. O. 57, April 3, D. E.)

The C. O. Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H., will send Private James Egan, Bat. K, pronounced insane, to Washington, D. C.,

with a view to admission to the Government Hospital for the Insane (S. O. 55, March 29, D. E.)

**2ND INFANTRY, Colonel Frank Wheaton.**

The C. O. Fort Colville, W. T., was ordered, March 11, to send Co. H (Daggett's) to Fort Spokane, W. T., to build bridge across Spokane River, under direction of the post commander. Upon the arrival at Fort Spokane, W. T., of Co. H, the cavalry detachment now on duty at that post (except two men to be retained as mail carriers), will be relieved, and, using the transportation brought from Fort Colville by Co. H, will return to that post for duty (S. O. 34, March 13, D. C.)

Capt. Charles Harkins is relieved from duty as Recruiting Officer at Fort Yuma, Cal. (S. O. 52, March 20, M. D. P.)

**3RD INFANTRY, Colonel John R. Brooke.**

The Supt. General Recruiting Service will cause fifty recruits to be forwarded to Fort Snelling, Minn., for the 3d Inf. (S. O., April 2, W. D.)

**Campaigns of the Third.**—During the labor and coal troubles in Pennsylvania in 1877, the 3d U. S. Infantry was ordered to that State for duty. In the fall of that year it was ordered to Montana, and a correspondent in a recent letter thus describes its movements from the East to Montana: "While at Wilkesbarre, Pa., in 1877, the 3d was ordered to Montana in consequence of an Indian scare, went through on special train to Corinne, Utah, then marched a month's travel to Helena, snowed up and frozen up on the way, thermometer 30 deg. below zero; had been previously stationed in the semi-tropical climate of Louisiana and Mississippi. This was to get the malaria out of us. However doubtless to the chagrin of the subs. of the 3d, none of the aged captains thereof encumbered to this heroic treatment. The winter of '77 and '78 was passed by six companies at Helena in temporary barracks. The remaining four companies went to Missoula. We took the field in spring of 1878 and located Assiniboine; my part went to Fort Logan, went on Indian scout in 1880, and then to spot marked out for Fort Maginnis, and there, of course, had to build an extensive cantonment."

**5TH INFANTRY, Colonel Daniel Huston, Jr.**

**Leave Extended.**—Col. Daniel Huston, Jr., four months (S. O., April 1, W. D.)

**6TH INFANTRY, Colonel Alex. McD. McCook.**

**Leave Extended.**—1st Lieut. Charles L. Gurley, further extended seven days (S. O., April 5, W. D.)

**7TH INFANTRY, Colonel John Gibbon.**

The resignation by Capt. Joshua W. Jacobs, A. Q. M., of his commission as 1st Lieutenant, 7th Inf., only, has been accepted by the President to take effect from March 20, 1882 (S. O., April 5, W. D.)

**8TH INFANTRY, Col. August V. Kautz.**

2d Lieut. R. F. Ames is detailed as Recruiting Officer at Fort Yuma, Cal. (S. O. 52, March 20, M. D. P.)

Capt. Clarence M. Bailey, president; Capt. A. W. Corliss, 1st Lieut. J. W. Summerhayes, 2d Lieut. C. P. Terrett, Edgar Hubert, members, and 1st Lieut. O. M. Bailly, Adj., J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Angel Island, Cal., March 24 (S. O. 54, March 22, M. D. P.)

Capt. Alfred T. Smith, William S. Worth, 1st Lieut. J. W. Summerhayes, Edward Lynch, 2d Lieut. C. P. Terrett, William A. Mercer, members, and Capt. Charles Porter, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Benicia Bks, Cal., April 3 (S. O. 59, March 27, M. D. P.)

**10TH INFANTRY, Colonel Henry B. Clitz.**

Major J. J. Coppinger, A. A. Insp.-Gen. of the Dept. of Missouri, will make the semi-annual inspection in April, 1882, of unseizable property at Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (S. O. 64, March 27, D. M.)

2d Lieut. W. Paulding, member, G. C.-M. at Madison Bks, N. Y., April 11 (S. O. 59, April 5, D. E.)

Official information having been received of the promotion of 2d Lieut. Edwin R. Clark (Co. K), to 1st Lieutenant, Dec. 14, 1881, vice Larkie, deceased, he will proceed to Fort Porter, N. Y., and report for duty with Co. F, to which his promotion carries him (S. O. 60, April 7, D. E.)

**11TH INFANTRY, Colonel William H. Wood.**

1st Lieut. L. A. Maile, member, G. C.-M. at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., April 3 (S. O. 68, March 31, D. M.)

**12TH INFANTRY, Colonel Orlando B. Willcox.**

Co. E, 12th Inf., is relieved from duty at Fort Grant, A. T., and will proceed to and take station near Southern end of the Chiricahua Mountains, Ariz. T. [See item New Military Post.] (S. O. 42, March 22, D. A.)

Major M. A. Cochran, Capt. J. S. King, 1st Lieut. Fred. A. Smith, Adj., members, and Capt. H. C. Egbert, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Whipple Bks, A. T., March 31 (S. O. 43, March 24, D. A.)

1st Lieut. Robert K. Evans, now at Fort Lowell, A. T., will report to the C. O. of that post for temporary duty with Co. H (S. O. 43, March 24, D. A.)

On his own application, 2d Lieut. Stephen C. Mills is transferred from Co. D to Co. F (S. O., April 3, W. D.)

1st Lieut. G. S. Wilson is detailed a member G. C.-M. constituted by par. 5, S. O. 43, D. A. (S. O. 45, March 23, D. A.)

1st Lieut. W. W. Wotherspoon, R. Q. M., is assigned to temporary duty as Acting Chief Quartermaster of the Dept. of Arizona (G. O. 15, March 29, D. A.)

**13TH INFANTRY, Colonel Luther P. Bradley.**

1st Lieut. W. W. Tyler, member, G. C.-M. constituted by par. 3, S. O. 10, D. M., to meet at Fort Craig, N. M. (S. O. 66, March 29, D. M.)

**14TH INFANTRY, Col. Lewis C. Hunt.**

2d Lieut. George T. T. Patterson, R. Q. M., will, in addition to his other duties, act as a Special Agent of the Office of Indian Affairs, to take charge of certain damaged and abandoned property belonging to the Government at the Old White River Indian Agency in Colorado, and to dispose of the same at public auction (S. O. 67, March 30, D. M.)

**Leave of Absence.**—One month, to apply for extension of three months, 1st Lieut. Thomas B. Briggs, Fort Lyon, Colo. (S. O. 64, March 27, D. M.)

**15TH INFANTRY, Colonel George P. Buell.**

Capt. Humphreys will proceed to the post of Pagosa Springs, Colo., to make certain inspections (S. O. 44, March 24, D. M.)

Major George M. Brayton (recently promoted from Captain 8th Inf.), is relieved from further duty in the Dept. of Ariz., and will comply with the requirements of S. O. 51, Dept. of Missouri (S. O. 43, March 24, D. A.)

Lieut.-Col. P. T. Swaine is relieved from duty at Fort Lyon, Colo., and will proceed to take post at Fort Lewis, Colo. (S. O. 67, March 30, D. M.)

Major G. M. Brayton is relieved from duty at Fort Lewis, Colo., and will proceed to take post at Fort Lyon, Colo. (S. O. 67, March 30, D. M.)

**17TH INFANTRY, Colonel Chas. C. Gilbert.**

1st Lieut. W. A. Mann, now in St. Paul, Minn., will report to the C. O. Fort Snelling, to conduct a detachment of recruits to Fort Pembina, D. T. (S. O. 49, March 30, D. D.)

Capt. C. H. Greene, 1st Lieut. J. Chance, J. Brennan, and 2d Lieut. W. English, members, G. C.-M. at Fort Lincoln, D. T., April 10 (S. O. 50, April 1, D. D.)

**Leave Extended.**—2d Lieut. William English, three months (S. O., April 6, W. D.)

**19TH INFANTRY, Colonel Charles H. Smith.**

The telegraphic instructions of March 17 and 24, looking to 1st Lieut. A. McC. Guard remaining at Fort McIntosh, Tex., with view to returning to Fort Ringgold, Tex., with certain transportation, are confirmed (S. O. 30, March 24, D. T.)

**30TH INFANTRY, Colonel Elwell S. Otis.**

1st Lieut. Paul Herwood, member, and 2d Lieut. R. G. Hill, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., April 3 (S. O. 68, March 31, D. M.)

**Leave of Absence.**—Two months, on Surg. certificate, Capt. Charles O. Bradley, Fort Dodge, Kas. (S. O. 35, April 1, M. D. M.)

**31ST INFANTRY, Colonel Henry A. Morrow.**

**Leave of Absence.**—One month, to take effect from March 27, Capt. Robert Pollock, Fort Townsend, W. T. (S. O. 38, March 21, D. C.)

**22ND INFANTRY, Colonel David S. Stanley.**

Capt. C. J. Dickey, president; Capt. J. B. Irvine, 1st Lieut. W. H. Kell, 2d Lieut. R. N. Getty, A. F. Hewitt, members, and 2d Lieut. H. C. Hodges, Jr., J.-A. of G. C.-M. at San Antonio, Tex., March 29 (S. O. 30, March 24, D. T.)

1st Lieut. H. H. Ketchum will take charge of a detachment of military prisoners and recruits ordered to leave David's Island, N. Y. H., April 4, for Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (Order 53, April 1, Rec. Depot, David's Island, N. Y. H.)

**23RD INFANTRY, Colonel Henry M. Black.**

**ROSTER OF COMMISSIONED OFFICERS 23D INFANTRY, MARCH, 1882.**—Headquarters, Fort Union, N. Mex.: Adj. P. T. Brodrick, Post Adj. and A. Sig. Officer; Quartermaster Wm. F. Rice, Dep. Q. M., A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S. Capt. G. K. Brady, E. comdg. Post and Instructor in Musketry; Capt. J. Henton, B.; Capt. T. M. K. Smith, D.; Capt. L. H. Stille, A.; 2d Lieut. J. A. Dapray, B, Post Treas. and Actg. O. d. Officer. *Fort Reno, Ind. T.*: Capt. G. M. Randall, I, comdg. co. and post; 2d Lieut. E. B. Fendleton, I. *Fort Bliss, Texas*: Capt. O. W. Pollock, C; 1st Lieut. C. Hay, C; Post Adj. S. O. A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S.; 1st Lieut. W. L. Clrke, G, R. O. *Fort Craig, N. M.*: Capt. J. T. Haskell, F, Instructor in Musketry and R. O.; 2d Lieut. S. A. Dyer, F. *Fort Bayard, N. M.*: Capt. R. L. Eskridge, H, Instructor in Musketry; Capt. G. A. Goodale, K; 1st Lieut. O. L. Wietling, H; 1st Lieut. E. B. Pratt, K, R. O., Post Adj. and Treas. *On Detached Service*: Col. H. M. Black, comdg. Depot, David's Island, N. Y. H. *Fort Bliss, Texas*: Capt. O. W. Pollock, C; 1st Lieut. C. Hay, C; Post Adj. S. O. A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S.; 1st Lieut. W. L. Clrke, G, R. O. *Fort Craig, N. M.*: Capt. J. T. Haskell, F, Instructor in Musketry and R. O.; 2d Lieut. S. A. Dyer, F. *Fort Bayard, N. M.*: Capt. R. L. Eskridge, H, Instructor in Musketry; Capt. G. A. Goodale, K; 1st Lieut. O. L. Wietling, H; 1st Lieut. E. B. Pratt, K, R. O., Post Adj. and Treas. *On Detached Service*: Col. H. M. Black, comdg. Depot, David's Island, N. Y. H. *Fort Bliss, Texas*: Capt. O. W. Pollock, C; 1st Lieut. C. Hay, C; Post Adj. S. O. A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S.; 1st Lieut. W. L. Clrke, G, R. O. *Fort Craig, N. M.*: Capt. J. T. Haskell, F, Instructor in Musketry and R. O.; 2d Lieut. S. A. Dyer, F. *Fort Bayard, N. M.*: Capt. R. L. Eskridge, H, Instructor in Musketry; Capt. G. A. Goodale, K; 1st Lieut. O. L. Wietling, H; 1st Lieut. E. B. Pratt, K, R. O., Post Adj. and Treas. *On Detached Service*: Col. H. M. 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At Fort Lincoln, D. T., April 10. Detail: Four officers of the 7th Cav., and four of the 17th Inf.

**Special Inspectors Appointed.**—Lieut.-Col. Henry C. Merriam, 2d Inf., at Fort Colville, W. T. (S. O. 35, March 15, D. C.)

Lieut.-Col. Henry C. Merriam, 2d Inf., at Fort Colville W. T. (S. O. 37, March 20, D. C.)

**Board of Examination.**—Capt. Thomas Ward, 1st Art.; Asst. Surg. H. O. Parley, and 1st Lieut. D. D. Johnson, 5th Art., will assemble at Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., April 10, 1882, to examine into and report upon the qualifications of William H. Atkins, late Commissary Sergeant, for appointment as superintendent of a National Cemetery (S. O. 53, April 4, D. E.)

**Boards of Survey.**—Capt. J. B. Irvine, 2d Lieut. A. F. Hewitt and H. C. Hodges, Jr., 22d Inf., at the San Antonio Depot, Tex., March 25 (S. O. 30, March 24, D. T.)

Capt. William A. Elderkin, C. S., U. S. A.; 1st Lieut. Edgar B. Robertson and 2d Lieut. Frank L. Dodds, 9th Inf., at Camp at Cheyenne Depot, W. T., March 31, 1882 (S. O. 30, March 28, D. P.)

Capt. John W. Roder and 1st Lieut. Albert S. Cummins, 4th Art., to meet at the Fort on Dutch Island, R. I., April 4 (S. O. 56, April 1, D. E.)

**Court of Inquiry.**—At St. Paul, Minn., April 5, 1882. Detail: Col. G. L. Andrews, 25th Inf.; Major Lewis Merrill, 7th Cav.; Major J. S. Conrad, 17th Inf., and 1st Lieut. A. H. Jackson, 7th Inf., Recorder (S. O. 43, March 23, D. D.)

**Bread Ration.**—The bread ration at Fort Bliss, Tex., is fixed at twenty ounces. This does not vary the issue of flour by the Subsistence Department, but only diminishes the amount of savings for the post fund made in the baking of the bread (S. O. 64, March 27, D. M.)

The necessity for the increase of the bread ration at the Cantonment on the Uncompahgre, Colo., no longer existing, the issue of bread at that post will be hereafter limited to eighteen ounces per ration (S. O. 66, March 29, D. M.)

The ration of bread at Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H., is increased to twenty ounces—the increase to terminate July 31, 1882 (S. O. 59, April 5, D. E.)

**New Military Post.**—Troop A, 6th Cav. (Kendall's), and Co. E, 12th Inf. (Brown's), and C. Indian Scouts (Clark's), are relieved from further duty at Fort Grant, A. T. Under special instructions from Major David Perry, 6th Cav., commanding scouting operations in Southeastern Arizona, they will proceed to, take station, and establish a camp near the Southern end of the Chiricahua Mountains, A. T. Asst. Asst. Surg. Charles F. Norwald, now at Fort Grant, will accompany the command for temporary duty with it. One non-commissioned officer and four privates of Co. C, Indian Scouts, will be left at Fort Grant, for duty. A pack-train, fully equipped, with necessary riding animals and employees, will be organized from the pack-train now at Fort Grant, and will accompany this command. The remaining animals and equipments will be turned over to the A. A. Q. M. of that post. The command should be fully prepared for scouting operations, and the senior officer thereof, on receipt of this order, will report by telegraph to Major Perry, for orders (S. O. 42, March 22, D. A.)

**Board for Relief of Mississippi Sufferers.**—The Secretary of War directs that the following named officers, detailed under his instructions to visit the districts of country submerged by the Mississippi River and its tributaries, having completed the duty with which they were charged, be relieved from such duty, viz.: Capt. Daniel W. Benham, 7th Inf.; Capt. Jesse M. Lee, 9th Inf.; Capt. John S. Loud, 9th Cav., and 1st Lieut. Simon C. Vedder, 19th Inf. The officers named will rejoin their stations. The Lieutenant-General takes much pleasure in complying with the instructions of the Secretary of War—"to convey the expression of his appreciation for the admirable manner in which they have discharged the duty imposed upon them." The Secretary, "as an acknowledgment of the services rendered, grants to each a delay of thirty days in joining his proper station" (S. O. 34, March 31, M. D. M.)

**Military Prisoners.**—In the case of Private Daniel Wikoff, Co. H, 1st Inf., so much of the unexpired portion of the sentence as relates to confinement is remitted. The soldier will be restored to duty with his company (S. O. 65, March 28, D. M.)

The unexpired portions of the sentences in the cases of Privates William Jones and William Bedford, Bat. F, 4th Art., are remitted (G. C. M. O. 35, April 1, D. E.)

**Military Academy.**—The following are recent orders from the Dept. of West Point:

1st Lieut. Charles A. Worden, 7th Inf., was, March 22, appointed an inspector, to act upon certain articles of subsistence stores, and 1st Lieut. John T. Honeycutt, 1st Art., on certain articles of clothing.

Leave of absence for two weeks, from March 31, was, March 27, granted 1st Lieut. George E. Bacon, 16th Inf. The leave of absence granted Cadet Eugene F. Ladd, 2d Class, is extended to Aug. 28, 1882 (S. O., April 4, W. D.)

**Indian Scouts.**—The C. O. Co. C, Indian Scouts, was ordered, March 27, to proceed at once to San Carlos, A. T., and there discharge his company of scouts; immediately thereafter enlisting a new company of twenty-five Indians, and then to return to Fort Grant, A. T., and comply with par. 1, S. O. 42, D. A. (S. O. 44, March 27, D. A.)

**Recruits.**—The C. O. Fort A. Lincoln, D. T., will forward to Fort Keogh en route to their stations all recruits now at that post belonging to Fort Keogh, Custer, and Ellis, M. T.; he will also forward all those for Fort Yates to that post as soon as the weather and roads are in favorable condition (S. O. 48, March 29, D. D.)

**Coal at Fort Keogh.**—The Quartermaster-General after March 4, 1882, in response to a request that the lignite coal issued at Fort Keogh, M. T., be rated the same as the lignite coal mined on military reservations at Fort Stevenson, D. T., said: "The Fort Keogh coal may be rated the same as the Fort Stevenson coal is rated in G. O. No. 10, A. G. O., of 1882 (3712 pounds as equivalent of one cord of standard oak), until its equivalent is determined by testing the sample, which you report you have ordered shipped to Q. M. G. O., and officially announced in General Orders."

**Sale of Bread Tickets.**—The Secretary of War calls attention of those concerned to possible abuses in the matter of the sale of bread tickets at military posts. (Letter A. G. O., March 28, 1882.)

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

#### FORT SISSETON, DAKOTA.

St. Patrick's Day in the Morning, March 17.

Rumors are flying around that the Sisseton Indians will go on the war path this spring. Should these rumors prove true, we may expect lively times in this quarter.

We have been pretty busy during the past week or so making preparations for to-night's ball, which is looked forward to with much interest by the entire command. The weather has been very bad so far this month. It began on the 4th and continued for several days—raining at first, then turning into snow—accompanied with heavy gales, thunder, and lightning. At present it is very cold.

March 18.—The great ball came off last night and was a grand success in every respect; one of the most enjoyable affairs of the kind I ever attended. Our mail will not leave to-day, owing to a severe storm now raging.

March 19.—Still snowing and no better.

March 21.—You cannot see 20 feet ahead of you, and the snow is drifting so that it is piled from 10 to 12 feet in front of my door.

Our hospital steward, accompanied by another man, left here day before yesterday for Webster. The weather was clearing up nicely at the time, but before they got a dozen miles from the post they were caught in one of those terrible blizzards which visit these parts. Word has just been received that they were picked up some six miles from Webster, more dead than alive, with hands and feet badly frozen. The commanding officer will send a sled to Webster this morning to bring back the steward for medical treatment at the post.

March 28.

"The mail carrier, Howe, was found dead on the 25th some two miles from his home. He leaves a wife and three children. The doctor told me this morning that the steward cannot possibly live. Both arms and legs will have to be amputated, and as he is very weak it is feared the operation may prove fatal. However, it is the only one chance left."

**NAVY.**—Worcester derives starboard from *styrax*, *stecoran*, to steer, and *bord*, a side. On the authority of Buckton's *Notes and Queries* he ascribes larboard to a corruption of *bord* as that is a corruption of *bakbord*. Neither of these derivations seem probable. It is more likely that starboard and larboard are corruptions of the Italian for this side (*questo bordo*) and that side (*quello bordo*). VER.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

#### VANCOUVER BARRACKS.

March 13, 1882.

Wax out here at sunset, nestled in the beautiful valley of the noble Columbia river, and surrounded on every side by scenery unrivaled for variety and grandeur, is the little military post of Vancouver Barracks, situated just over the Oregon line in Washington Territory. One can here find all the elements of picturesque beauty, for nature has crowded together novelty, majesty, and endless variety.

I well remember the feeling of mingled astonishment and awe with which I first contemplated this grand expanse of nature's handiwork for other scenes seemed to fade into insignificance, and one was reminded of Alpine views, which so oft have inspired poets and stirred the souls of artists. It is said that he is a happy philosopher who can value a treasure while he still possesses it. Well, be it so! One here shows signs of growing age, for he begins to value youth. Like sunflowers we find ourselves always turning towards the sunshine of happiness. The scenery makes us love loneliness, and society, with its bright eyes and merry voices, might stimulate but not allure; one is content with his books and thoughts—and nature.

The little cottages of the post are so embowered in the edge of a stretch of pine timber as to shelter from the wind while not concealing the pleasing landscape. Behind, a perfect wilderness of green shade; in front, the sunlight and natural beauty. Through the branches of the first the wind murmurs mournfully at times or is joyous, as our mood interprets; stretching from the verandas is one of the greenest of green slopes, which, by a gentle incline, reaches the Columbia, whose blue waters, full of eternal freshness and youth, seem always one-and-twenty. Belonging to officers of the post is a catamaran, and oftentimes this pleasure boat, with its white plume of a sail, and helmsman at the stern, bending over his own reflection, can be seen swiftly gliding over the surface of the river.

I remember standing on the snowy mountains, an outcrop of the Rockies, above the line of perpetual snow and amid charming solitude, and weird surroundings, surveying the very crown of the continent, which the superstitious Indian considers to be the crest of the world. There, the Columbia, a miniature streamlet, fed by eternal snows, leapt and plunged down the rocky defiles to the fertile valleys below, increasing in volume until it is lost in one of the great oceans of the world. Here it floats the great ships of commerce which carry to distant countries the wheat from the valleys it irrigates. It does not, like the people who line its banks, seem to change and grow weary. But the view! In a majestic crescent, the lofty cascade range of mountains, green with pine woods, curves away toward the sea, with a succession of gray headlands dying faintly and far off into the distance; range upon range seems piled up behind it. Blue with haze and melting gradually into distance. All day long the lights and tints vary as new mists form and melt upon the mountains. Above, like the thing of another world it seems to be, grandly rises that grim sentinel of beauty, Mount Hood, with its white snows glittering the year around. It seems ever changeable, has always new hues and aspects, and through its 70 miles of distance, and from its height of 14,000 feet, seems to bend toward us and whisper, "Behold! the evidence of a God." We recognize this unique logic in nature, and silently bow our assent. New beauties are disclosed at every glance, the silver gleams from its snow clad sides, the sudden flash from the gray of the gloaming to the bright moonlight, the rich splendor of the morning sun on its naked frowns and dews, all give it a charm. Dimly seen in mezzo tint through a veil of vapor or sparkling in the mid-day sunlight, this grand old mountain towers in sublime strength and beauty, undwarfed by rugged rivals. The charm of legend is not needed to complete the picture. One is awed into silence and reverence by such glimpses of the works of the great "God of Nature"; it impresses the soul and overpowers the senses, and the only regret experienced is the inability to enjoy intensely enough.

Further away toward the Northeast, Mount St. Helens and Ramer are seen, fully as high but not as picturesque as Mount Hood. That the Cascade range is volcanic is evidenced by the fact that for many years past Mount Ramer

has spouted forth steam and hot air from a crater near its summit, though no active eruption has occurred.

Clustered about this old post are associations and memories which make the ground of historic interest. In 1859, the Hudson Bay Company surrendered their lease to this property and abandoned their old trading post, which for so many years had stood on the river's bank. This wealthy company of princes, dukes, and earls was formed in 1670 by Charles II., with headquarters in London. To cater to the vagary of a strange fashion, many hundreds of men were scattered over North America in quest of the skins of the innocent and sagacious little beaver, and in one year 18,000 of these amphibious builders were caught between the Columbia river and the California line. To secure the skin of the beaver was one of the principal objects in forming the company, for the stylish hats and bonnets which descended through the generations of those days, were made from the soft, elastic, glossy beaver skin. It has been said that "this harmless little animal built forts and navies, supported armies, and elevated men to the honors of the British peerage."

In the old times, there were stationed at Fort Vancouver many officers of the Army who afterwards attained high distinction in the war of the Rebellion. It was in March, 1856, that gallant Phil. Sheridan, at the Lower Cascades of the Columbia, not far above Vancouver, extended to the Indians those charities and kindly sympathies which make life beautiful. He was then a lieutenant in Co. H, 4th Infantry, and in the fight mentioned captured 25 Indians, who had taken part in the massacre at the middle block-house a few days previous. The Indians were punished and the siege was raised. Brave old General Harney did good service here, and his name is always mentioned with that respect and admiration which bravery always wins. Generals Grant, Ingalls, Macfieley and Angur for a time did duty at Vancouver, and more recently General Crook was stationed here.

It is possible that the climate has the redeeming quality of forming successful soldiers. It is an inference which might be made when we reflect on the past. If the old house which came "around the Horn" would disclose its secrets which have been so well kept these many years, they might add a zest to history. Many is the midnight wassail it has seen—hours filled to overflowing with love and generous fellowship, doubtless.

Time has not yet dimmed the mind of the old resident here but that he possesses a knowledge of events which transpired in those good "old Army" days, and his benignant face fairly beams with gracious pleasure as he tenderly lifts the veil and tells the youngsters of the happenings in by-gone years. One enters on a new phase of youth (as he listens,) and wonders if the large size edition of the new regulations would stand the racket nowadays. VERA.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

#### OUR POSTS IN TEXAS.

FORT CONCHO, TEXAS, March 26, 1882.

Two years have been devoted to deliberation upon the subject of the abandonment of Fort Concho by the military authorities, and an amount of reconnoitring by engineers to find a suitable site for a post to replace it sufficient for the advance of an army of invasion into Mexico, yet we are still here. The time of the departure of the troops from this place, leaving the care of the country to the numerous settlements which have grown up around them within the past ten years, is not, apparently, much nearer than when the idea was first contemplated. Meanwhile, the forces of nature and the neglect of man are leading a helping hand to the execution of this purpose of the military. The post is falling to pieces. Wretchedly built originally, and indifferently kept in repair, it is not unlike other military posts in Texas in this respect. It answered a good purpose as a military station when the Indians frequented the plains of Northwestern Texas. The Indian question being practically settled in that section of country, the necessity of its being kept up no longer exists. As it occupies an interior position with respect to the settlements and the Mexican border, and is some distance off the lines of railroad recently constructed to the Rio Grande, both military and economic considerations demand its early abandonment. The troops should be removed to points where they can be better and more cheaply supplied and be more available for the service required of them. The same may be said of Fort McKavett as to disadvantages of location. The only use of either post is to afford indifferent shelter for the troops.

The first suggestion of abandoning Concho was coupled with the condition that a post to replace it should be built in the "Pan-handle" or on the then projected line of the Texas and Pacific R. R. Had the initiatory steps necessary to secure a title to a site for a new post been taken then, the plan would perhaps now be easy of accomplishment. There were but few places, at best, on the line of the Texas and Pacific, where a post could be suitably and advantageously located. These are now occupied by settlements, the product of the railroad, and there is not a very hopeful prospect for a good post on that line. The necessity for a post in the "Pan-handle" division of Texas has greatly diminished since the proper garrisoning of the posts of Fort Sill, I. T., and Fort Elliot, Texas, and the waning warlike spirit of the Indians, under the peaceful influence of the Interior Department, induce the belief that the tribes of the Territory can never again infest that part of Texas.

The weight of opinion among military men familiar with the subject seems to be opposed to building any post in the northwestern division of Texas east of the Pecos river. They say the Apaches will be removed from New Mexico, and if they are not the troops of Fort Stanton, Fort Bliss and those of the posts west of the Pecos will be sufficient to restrain them within their reservation. Many of them think that questions of greater importance than the care of a handful of vagabond Apaches should govern the selection of sites of the permanent posts on this frontier. An end could be put to the depredations committed by them periodically by the exercise of a little common sense in "taking the bull by the horns," surrounding the Apaches on their reservations and removing them from the mountainous country of New Mexico, the fastnesses of which afford them next to perfect security against our soldiers.

Gen. Angur's plans are of course not known, but it is pretty certain that some action as to the disposition of two or three posts, say Concho and McKavett, and the construction of others, will be taken soon. It is only just to say that the delay is due principally to the embarrassments encountered in securing a title to reservations for which Congress and the Texas Legislature are responsible.

The subject of size, character and location of the military posts on the Texas frontier has become one of such importance, in view of our new relation as to trade and commercial intercourse generally with Mexico, that the limits of this letter will permit little more than a reference to it. The disposition of our forces along at least a thousand miles of the southwestern frontier, is not for the purpose of acquisition of territory, nor indeed for defence against invasion by the Mexicans, a contingency deserving of no great con-



sideration, and yet not to be despised. Simply to enforce international obligations and insure security of person and property, under conditions so peculiar as to offer scarcely a parallel in the past, will prove to be rather a knotty question for our Government. The difficulty will lie chiefly in the execution of the commercial and revenue laws and in preserving the Rio Grande as the boundary between the two countries.

Whatever may be the policy of the Government in our relations with Mexico, it cannot be doubted that there are a large number of people in this country, and especially so on this frontier, alive to the silent but powerful and growing influences which look to the final annexation of Mexico as a certainty. These derive vitality from northern capital and Yankee commercial ambition and enterprise, for it is clearly perceived that the great corporative financial schemes, now being projected in Mexico with such enthusiasm, if divested of this idea, must prove comparative failures. Hence, in deciding upon the location of posts in the vicinity of the Rio Grande, the questions suggested by the foregoing line of thought appeal to the mind with great force and pertinency. Hence, too, it is highly improbable that points now so important in a strategic sense and for large depots, since the construction of the great railway lines in the Southwest, will be overlooked in the final disposition.

Since the publication of G. O., No. 4, D. T., increased attention has been given to drill and discipline at the several posts in this department. The study of the Regulations and Tactics and frequent exercises in drill will doubtless attain the object set forth in the order, if persevered in.

At this post, Major McClellan superintends the drilling and Major Mills has the task of instructing in Regulations and Tactics. It is observed that the boys develop great aptitude for the Regulations. Perhaps we shall return to the "leather stock and buckram school" yet.

On account of the large number of officers on duty here now, many are greatly inconvenienced by reason of the limited quarters available. Some have their full allowance of quarters, while others take to the attics. The regulation in regard to the allowance and assignment of quarters—an absurd one at this day—has been practically a "dead letter" for years at every overcrowded post on the frontier. The practice is to take a house, a "set of quarters" and all the rooms pertaining thereto, not a certain number of rooms, as prescribed in Regulations as the allowance; hence, if there are not as many houses or "sets" of quarters as there are officers, some are left without any quarters at all, and are forced into the attics rooms. The attic room, as remarked by Col. Anderson, "Army Posts, Barracks, and Quarters," is a kind of official evasion of the Regulations limiting the number of rooms, and it is the source of more trouble in a crowded post than in one with ample quarters for all.

There are two sub-posts or camps which are supplied from Fort Concho. One at the head of the North Concho River, sixty miles northwest of the post, is at present occupied by Co. M, 10th Cavalry, Capt. Norvell, commanding. The other, Grierson Spring, is occupied by Col. T. E. Rose's company of the 16th Infantry. It is eighty-five miles west of Concho and on the new road across the Plains to the Pecos River, which Gen. Grierson had made three years ago—one of the several good works he completed while commanding the District of the Pecos.

Lieuts. Shelby and Palmer have gone out for a few days to endeavor to shorten the road to Abilene, the railroad station, and also to have a hunt.

Lieut. L. P. Hunt, 10th Cavalry, has returned from leave of absence.

Capt. P. L. Lee, 10th Cavalry, Fort Stockton, paid Concho a visit last week.

Lieut. Maxon, A. A. Q. M., has bought a goat ranch, and with his Angoras will perhaps try to buck against the sheep men who are now about to possess the country.

#### TEXAS.

**Department of Missouri.**—The *Leavenworth Times* of March 29, says: "There are at present 452 prisoners confined in the military prison. It is kept in admirable style, and managed on principles which are conducive to the reforming its inmates rather than hardening them, as is often the case."

A CORRESPONDENT writes us from Fort Cummings, N. M., March 26, 1882:

A match game of base ball came off here March 19, between the Star Base Ball Club, Co. H, 4th Cav. and a picked nine of Cos. A and D, 18th Inf., which resulted in a victory for the Cavalry by the following score:

STAR B. B. U.		PICKED NINE.	
R. O.		R. O.	
Reagan, c.....	4	Smith, l. f.....	1
Manning, p.....	3	Yandle, r. f.....	2
Kane, 1st b.....	3	Lawrence, 1st b.....	2
Shaffer, 2d b.....	2	Kelly, c.....	2
Casey, s. s.....	2	Hale, 2d b.....	0
Calligan, 3d b.....	2	Gibson, s. s.....	1
Reed, l. f.....	2	Christmas, c. f.....	0
Rankin, c. f.....	3	Garrity, 3d b.....	0
Hyde, r. f.....	3	Beresford, p.....	0
	24		8
	27		27

The following between the commanding officer, Fort Reno, I. T., and Indian Agent Miles, speak for themselves:

DARLINGTON, April 3, 1882.

To Major Randall, Reno:

The Indians have just come to my office in force, fully representing both tribes and all factions, and make demands for beef; say they are destitute of meat and must have it. I have sent messenger to O'Beirne's camp with note to O'Beirne's representative to report to you at once. There is no time for parleying now. These people must have more meat or war.

MILES, Indian Agent.

To Agent Miles, Darlington:

We are bound to have serious trouble unless Congress makes the necessary appropriations to supply the deficiency; can help you over trouble for a few days by borrowing beef cattle, but just how I am to pay for them is a question with me. Use all the influence you possibly can to prevent trouble. I am confident that we will receive favorable news from Washington in a day or two, which will relieve us from the intense anxiety that has been hanging over us during the past ten days.

RANDALL, commanding Fort Reno.

A despatch of April 4, from Darlington, says the Indians show a very decided and unmistakable desire to do their duty by the Government. If they fail it will be to save themselves and their families from starvation. Major Randall and Agent Miles are working together, but nothing but beef will hold the Indians. Meat is their natural food, and there is nothing in the country for them to forage on except the beef herds.

In this matter Gen. Pope wrote, April 2, to his aide, Major Dunn, at Washington, as follows: I leave to-morrow for Reno. The situation is plain. The Indians cannot live on the reduced beef rations. There are 100,000 cattle grazing

not far from there. Rather than starve they will do as we do—take by force what cattle are needed to keep them and their families from starving. This will provoke Indian hostilities, which will lead God knows where. The only legal act that the military can do is to make them starve peacefully—a most inhuman service. Some department of the Government should assume the responsibilities of spending a few thousand dollars for beef rather than have an Indian outbreak on a large scale. There is no game to subsist Indians in this Indian Territory. Is it really the intention of the Government for such a paltry sum to plunge the frontier into war with Indians or to assemble a strong military force to force these unhappy creatures to starve in peace? There will be fearful responsibilities somewhere if this matter is not settled now. It can be done in one hour. Should I find nothing done when I reach Reno, I shall probably assume the responsibility myself. I had rather suffer anything myself than to see an Indian outbreak so inexcusable, unjust, and fraught with such dreadful consequences. There is no reason in it. You show this to the Secretary of War.

A despatch from Washington reports that the Secretary of the Interior has issued instructions to the Indian agents at the Cheyenne and Arapahoe agencies in regard to furnishing the necessary supplies, which will, it is believed, remove all causes for the threatened outbreak.

**Department of Dakota.**—The *Day County Reporter and Farmer*, of March 20, published at Watertown, Dak., gives a graphic account of the great blizzard which commenced that day, to which we referred last week, and is also referred to in the letter from Fort Sisseton, which we publish this week. It says: "About 1 o'clock, p. m., Monday, March 20, Page F. Howe started from Fort Sisseton with his mail stage for Webster, having Hospital Steward August Gecks, as a passenger. A moderate snow storm from the southeast was in progress, not very severe, but unpleasant. The wind soon changed to the northwest, blowing the snow fearfully and soon blocked the road so that the team became exhausted, and incapable of moving the snow-clogged wagon. Gecks counselled stopping and covering with robes till the storm abated, but Howe thought he had better push on, as it was not very cold. They therefore unhitched the horses and mounted them, traveling from one telephone pole to another. Howe seemed to become quite excited and 'lost his head,' as it were, and pushed on, leaving the telephone line and Gecks, bearing towards the timber at Wahby. Geck's pony had become exhausted, so he dismounted and led him awhile, finally leaving him. Gecks followed the poles about four miles, not leaving a pole till he had a view of the next, and also keeping the direction of the line; of course his progress was very slow, and when it became so dark he could not see the next pole he stopped and travelled about the pole all night, treading down the snow solid for a radius of 15 feet, but hunger and thirst, with the fatigue and agony of mind, produced utter exhaustion, and as soon as he was forced to stop exercising, he commenced to freeze his feet, and before the storm slackened so he could see any distance he was helpless, and obliged to stay right there and wait till help should arrive. Tuesday passed away and Tuesday night, and Wednesday till about 4 o'clock, p. m., when the ambulance and a squad of men with scouts, in charge of Lieut. Chynoweth, of the Fort, heard the cry of the steward and quickly gathered about the unfortunate, but heroic man, placed him in the ambulance, and brought him to Webster, where Drs. Harris and Graves attended him, extracting the frost from his feet and hands, and at this time—9 o'clock, p. m.—he is doing as well as could be expected under the circumstances. Dr. Ferguson, Post Surgeon, and Lieut. Roach, Commanding Co. I, are expected in the morning. No word has been received from Mr. Howe; the storm is subsiding and to-morrow will probably unfold his fate. It is hoped that he pushed on till he struck the timber, and reached his home." The same paper of March 23, says: "This morning we are pleased to learn that Steward Gecks is improving. He is gaining strength and courage. Lieut. Roach and Surgeon Ferguson arrived at 5:30 o'clock this morning. They had a hard time, having been obliged to keep a man ahead of the team with a lantern to enable them to see the trail of the day before. Had the trail been lost they would have been obliged to camp till morning. Dr. Ferguson has hopes that Mr. Gecks will recover, and is certain his hands are safe; has some fears for his feet, but cannot tell yet. He intends taking him to the Fort to-morrow. Several parties have been looking for Mr. Howe to-day. Learned that he had not been at home. No tidings to-night. Every one now has lost all hope of his safety. No doubt but he is under the snow. To-morrow an exhaustive search will be made. Several large parties organized to go out, accompanied by the soldiers and scouts, under the leadership of Lieut. Roach."

A despatch of April 5, from Fort Keogh, says: "The first heavy snowfall for a year past is now occurring in the Yellowstone Valley. A large quantity of snow is coming down, but it melts almost as soon as it falls. All the rivers are clear of ice, and the melting snow will, no doubt, raise them sufficient for purposes of navigation."

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

#### FORT BLISS, TEXAS.

March 31, 1882.

LOVELY weather. All quiet about here. G. O. M. has been in session this week trying four deserters.

General Sherman and party, Colonels Morrow and Poe, and the Misses Sherman and Morrow, arrived here Saturday evening, March 25, at 7 p. m., during a northerner which lasted Saturday and Sunday. On Monday the party and Col. Fletcher and Lieut. Hay left at 7 a. m. to ride over the Mexican Central R. R. as far as finished, 124 miles, returned at 6:30 p. m., and had a warm reception by the citizens of Paso Del Norte, returning to the post at 9 p. m. The Mexican commanding officer, a lieutenant colonel, seven gentlemen of Paso Del Norte paid their respects to General Sherman at the post, Sunday afternoon. Mayor Maggoffin of El Paso and Rev. Mr. Tays called on Gen. Sherman also. Tuesday Gen. Sherman's party went up the road to Ft. Sedon and Cummings and dining, and returned to the post at 8 p. m. Wednesday.

Thursday, Gen. Sherman and Morrow, Poe, and Colonel Fletcher visited different places in the vicinity of the post and around El Paso.

Misses Sherman and Morrow spent the day with Mrs. Capt. Pollock and the Ladies of the post. A reception was given by citizens of El Paso at 8 p. m. Thursday evening.

Gen. Sherman left El Paso for California on the 4 p. m. train Friday morning.

Gen. Sherman was as lively as the youngest officer could be, and everyone seemed well pleased with his visit. He was in fine spirits and well pleased with his treatment at this point.

DEL NORTE.

**Department of the Columbia.**—The *Fort Cour D'Alene, Lakeside Leader*, of March 13, says: "At about the hour of

3 A. M. on last Saturday a fire broke out in the Post Quartermaster's office, caused by some matter igniting in a wooden spittoon filled with saw dust. The fire had scarcely begun to blaze when an alert sentry observed it, discharged his piece and sang out fire! The bugles woke the echoes with their blaring fire alarm, the long roll chimed in, the boys who were scoring, dreaming the happy hours away, heard it, and without waiting to wake up and get out of bed, fell in and double-timed to the scene of the fire, where, without any conventionality whatever, they quickly extinguished the fire and retired. In ten minutes after the alarm sounded the fire was out, the boys in quarters, the lights gone, and quiet established."

**Division of the Pacific.**—The *San Francisco Report*, of March 25, says: "General Washington Seawell, Retired List, U. S. A., passed his eightieth birthday in this city on the 12th instant. General Seawell graduated at West Point in 1825. Fort Verde (A. T.) is being abandoned, only sufficient force being left to look after the Government property. Major Chaffee, in command of Co. I, 6th Cavalry, has returned to his station at Fort McDowell. Major Chaffee, with his troops, was ordered to Wilcox to be in readiness if the Indians made any disturbance at the execution of the prisoners at Fort Grant. Miss McDowell has returned from the East."

#### ARMY NOMINATIONS.

THE President sent the following nominations to the Senate April 3:

2d Lieut. Thomas H. Barry, 1st U. S. Infantry, to be 1st Lieutenant, March 11, 1882, he being the Regimental Q. M.  
2d Lieut. Chas. B. Thompson, 5th Infantry, to be 1st Lieutenant, vice Forbe, appointed Regimental Q. M.  
2d Lieut. Chas. Heyl, 23d U. S. Infantry, to be 1st Lieutenant, vice Bird, appointed Captain and A. Q. M.

April 6.—Capt. Alex. Mackenzie, Corps of Engineers, to be Major.

out. of

Engineers.

All the Army nominations except the two last sent, those of Capt. Mackenzie and Additional 2d Lieut. Warren, have been acted upon favorably by the Senate Military Committee. There will be no confirmations until next week, the Senate having adjourned from Thursday until next Monday.

#### APPOINTMENTS TO WEST POINT.

We published last week a list of appointments of cadet candidates for admission to the Military Academy this year. The list was taken from the one furnished to the daily papers, and the names were incorrectly given in some cases. We publish a corrected list to date:

Maine—Fred. C. Kimball, Chas. L. Potter.  
Vermont—Chas. M. Denev; Robert L. Hayes, (alternate.)  
Massachusetts—Geo. G. Deshon.  
Connecticut—John Henry Walsh, Dwight E. Holly.  
New York—G. H. Thomas Holloway, Alric C. Morgan, Emmett Tiffany, Avery D. Andrews, Arthur L. Beebe, Lucien G. Berry, Chas. H. Craft, Geo. B. Davis, Joseph C. Byron, Adam F. Pentz, and alternates Theodore F. Lawrence, John E. McMahon, Peter E. Traub, E. John Ryan, Thomas C. Welch, John M. Farley, Stephen A. Ferguson, regular appointment not yet accepted; J. E. Still, appointed and declined.

New Jersey—Wm. M. Wright, Chas. S. Carscullen.  
Pennsylvania—Byron L. Shuman, Robert H. Williams, Coleman Boyd, Edward W. McCaskey, Wm. G. Reynolds, Will. H. Sharp, Chas. Swift Riché, Wm. H. Bean, John L. Fisher, Chas. T. Menoher and C. M. Logue, appointed alternate, declined.  
Delaware—Chas. Marvel, Wm. H. Purnell, Jr. (alternate.)  
Maryland—Jefferson S. Rusk; Baltimore, J. Lee Claggett; Upper Marlboro', Wm. E. Gaver; Middletown, R. Harry D. Willis.

West Virginia—Floyd W. Harris, Chas. Porterfield, (alternate.)  
North Carolina—Robert B. Lynch, Edmund B. Jones.  
Georgia—David E. Twigg, Jas. H. McIne, Sidney T. Wingfield, Willis C. Davis, Robert H. Sheffield, Gilbert De Wolf.

Alabama—Thos. D. Stallings, Bertram T. Clayton.  
Mississippi—Patrick Henry, Edward Souder.  
Texas—C. G. Dwyer, Andrew J. Embrie, and Stephen H. Elliott appointed, but not yet accepted.

Kentucky—Frank L. Winn, E. S. Wright, Walter C. Lilly, George B. Dunnon, Augustus Whittemore, J. C. Saufley, and alternate H. C. Corbett.

Tennessee—Samuel Seay, George C. McKenzie, Wm. B. Orr.

Arkansas—R. E. Kennard, Paul J. Semmes.  
Missouri—Albert E. Young, Virgil Earnest Smith, George Washington Cole, Samuel Beber, Wilson P. Boyd, John J. Pershing, James H. Frier, Jesse McI. Carter, and alternates Charles C. Pease, Alexander P. Robinson.  
Ohio—Chauncey B. Baker, Warren C. Owen, Lucien L. Durfee. The appointment of alternate A. L. Hauck is cancelled.

Indiana—John F. Miller, W. S. Hammond, Charles E. Johnson, Allen S. McMurray, and alternate Frank B. McConnell.

Illinois—Wesley Morrill, Henry C. Newcomer, David W. Fulton, Charles Henry Martin, Henry J. Gochenour, David J. Baker, and James O. Duncan declined.

Michigan—Clifford S. Walton, Chilton R. Sterns, Thomas H. Rice, and alternate Michael R. Ryan.

Wisconsin—Wm. Lincoln Hooper, Wm. H. Camp, and alternate Charles W. Emerson.

Nebraska—Paul W. Horbach.

California—Cecil Stewart, Thomas G. Hanson, and alternate James H. Humphreys.

Oregon—Edward C. Brooks.

Montana Territory—John Gibbon.

Wyoming—Albert J. Brackett, Michael Harrington (alternate).

Arizona—Horace H. Appel.

District of Columbia—Wm. George Elliot, Arthur H. Dutton declined as alternate.

Iowa—Charles E. Lyon, Harry E. Wilkins.

Louisiana—Armand I. Lasseigne, George A. Miller (alternate).

South Carolina—Matthew C. Butler.

At Large—Malvern Hill Barnum, Charles G. Lyman, Chas. Morris McCook, Lewis C. Hunt, Jr., and W. B. Abert, not accepted. Alternates are (1) Lowell R. Watkins, (2) Hugh S. Legaré, (3) Jacob G. Schilling.



## THE NAVY.

## NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

Iron-clads are indicated by a star (\*).

## North Atlantic Station—Rear-Admiral R. H. Wyman.

**ALLIANCE**, 3d rate, 6 guns (n. a. s.), Comdr. George W. Wadleigh. Left Kingston, Jamaica, March 23, for Aspinwall.

**ENTERPRISE**, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. E. M. Shepard. Left Port Royal, March 1, for a cruise in the West Indies. To return to Hampton Roads by May 1.

**KRAESBARGER**, 3d rate, 7 guns (n. a. s.), Comdr. G. B. White. Left New Orleans, March 15, for Kingston, Jamaica, thence for St. Lucia or St. Thomas, for coal for the *Despatch*, thence to Samana Bay and Hampton Roads. To arrive at the latter place before May 1.

**TENNESSEE**, 1st rate, 23 guns (f. s. n. a. s.), Capt. Joseph Fyffe. Arrived at Port Royal, S. C., April 4. To remain a few days and then go to Hampton Roads.

**VANDALLIA**, 2d rate, 8 guns (n. a. s.), Captain Richard W. Meade. Arrived at Port Royal, S. C., on this morning to Hampton Roads, March 27. From Beaufort River. Off Port Royal, S. C., March 29, Capt. Meade reports as follows: "I have the honor to report my arrival off Chowan Creek in the Beaufort River at 6.39 p. m. March 27, under 6.10 boiler power; made the run from Key West (571 knots) in exactly forty-eight hours. Expenditure of coal, thirty tons. We reached port just in time to avoid a short but severe blow from S. S. W., which came on that night. The generally good health of officers and crew was broken in upon the day before leaving Key West by an epidemic of cramp colic and diarrhoea, and although only two lieutenants and five or six enlisted men were ill enough to be placed on the sick report, I think most of the people on the ship were more or less affected by the disease. The medical officers seem quite unable to determine the real cause, but attribute it to climatic influences. I am inclined to believe it was caused by the meats and vegetables sold at Key West, as a number of persons in the town were similarly affected. Since our arrival at this place the sick list has decreased, and all the persons affected are nearly well. I have reported to Capt. Jonett, senior officer present, and if the weather is favorable will sail in about a week for Port Monroe. I think it desirable to add that in consequence of the widespread prevalence of small pox in our northern ports it would be well to have a supply of bovine virus, sufficient to vaccinate 200 persons, ready for us when the ship reaches Hampton Roads."

**YANTIC**, 3d rate, 4 guns (s. a.), Commander Edwin T. Woodward. Arrived at Key West, April 5, eleven days from Vera Cruz, and sailed for Port Royal, S. C. All well on board.

## South Atlantic Station—Rear-Admiral

**BROOKLYN**, 3d rate, 14 guns, Capt. A. W. Weaver. En route for the Straits of Magellan and the Falkland Islands.

**MARION**, 3d rate, 8 guns (n. a. s.), Comdr. Silas W. Terry. At Cape Town, Feb. 23. From Cape Town, South Africa, Feb. 20, Comdr. Terry reports as follows: "I left Cape Town early on the morning of Dec. 24 last and stood to the S. S. W., using steam and sail in order to get south of the Agulhas current as soon as possible. The next day at noon, finding myself over 200 miles from Cape Town, the fires were hauled and the rest of the voyage was made under sail alone. I made as direct a course to Heard Island as possible, passing to the northward of Marion Island, and to the southward of the Crozet and Kerguelen, and on the morning of Jan. 12 sighted McDonald, a small barren island twenty-five miles west of Heard Island. At 10 o'clock a. m. the fires were lighted, and at 1 o'clock Heard Island being in sight we stood along the south side of it, going as near as I dared, hoping to discern the *Trinity's* crew if they should be there. The chart of Heard Island was very incomplete, and I therefore approached the land very cautiously. I found soundings of nineteen fathoms along the south side of the island where none were given on the chart. I was also greatly confused as we approached the land by not being able to plot positions by bearings. This I found afterwards was due to an increase of variation of the compass of 11 deg., caused by the volcanic character of the island. The island was enveloped in heavy clouds, and below the clouds there was a covering of snow and ice, the glaciers extending to the water. Occasionally the clouds lifted and the sun shone brightly, affording a fine view of the snow-clad mountain six thousand feet high. [Here follows an account of the discovery of the crew of the *Trinity*, more fully detailed in a letter we publish elsewhere in this number.] I intended to stop at Kerguelen for a few days to exercise the crew on shore and for target practice, and on the evening of Jan. 16, being off Greenland harbor, I went in there for the night. The next morning I started for Betsy Cove, a much better harbor, but soon after getting outside it came on thick with a strong head wind, which we could not steam against, and as the supply of coal was low and the boilers were leaking so the fires had to be hauled, I was compelled to abandon all idea of stopping at Kerguelen. It is difficult to imagine a worse climate or a more desolate place than Heard Island. Although we were there in midsummer the weather was very cold, and it blew a gale of wind every day while we were in that vicinity. There are only two known anchorages, and these besides being entirely exposed to the north and east winds have no holding ground. The sending of a vessel like the *Trinity*, poorly equipped, to lie three months off such a coast, is in my opinion reckless in the extreme, or else shows indifference to her fate. On Jan. 8, in lat. 51 deg. S., and long. 60 deg. E., we passed near a large iceberg, while four others were seen from aloft. We have had less bad weather than I anticipated, but at all times until we reached the latitude of 30 deg. on our return the sea was rough, and the working of the ship shows that some caulking will be necessary. We have had a great deal of difficulty with the boilers, the joints of the feed pipes giving away on several occasions; this and some other unimportant repairs I will have made. We have now been at sea almost constantly since Nov. 14 last, and the ship requires generally to be put in order. I shall also give the crew general liberty here, and unless I receive orders to the contrary I shall remain here about four weeks. I am glad to report that the officers and crew are in excellent health."

Commander Terry reports to the Secretary of the Navy from Cape Town, Feb. 28, as follows: "On my arrival here I found the Austrian steam corvette *Friedrich* and the Brazilian steam corvette *Vital de Oliveira*. The usual offers of assistance were made to me by the commanders of those vessels, and on the following morning I called upon the Brazilian commander, which visit was returned the following day. The Austrian had unexpectedly left the harbor at daylight, so I was prevented from exchanging visits with her commander. Wednesday being the 23d of February, this vessel was dressed in accordance with naval regulations, the Brazilian corvette on invitation taking part, which

courtesy was duly acknowledged by me the next day. The *Vital de Oliveira* sailed from here on the morning of the 26th inst. for St. Helena, and thence to Europa. Yesterday H. B. M. gunboat *Wrangler* called here for a few hours, bound up the west coast. Visits were exchanged with her. On the 23d inst. application was made to me by Messrs. Thompson, Watson and Co., the Lloyd's agents at Cape Town, for assistance in getting the English ship *Poonah* afloat. It appears that on the 18th inst. this vessel, of about 1,200 tons, bound from Demarara to Calcutta, with 500 coolies and a cargo of coal and cement, in beating into Table Bay against a very strong southeast wind, stood too near in shore, and in attempting to go about missed stays, and not having room to wear was driven high upon the sandy beach, about seven miles N. E. from the anchorage at Cape Town. Every resource of Cape Town had been expended in the effort to get her afloat, but without avail. We had very little coal on board at the time, but soon took on board enough for the purpose, and at 3 o'clock on the morning of the 23d inst., wind and tide being favorable, I got under way, and at daylight was on the ground. There was a heavy surf on the beach, and some time was consumed in getting hawsers to the *Poonah*. We then steamed ahead, moving her about twenty feet, when the hawser parted. Another line was run to her, and we went ahead again, moving her this time in the direction of deep water thirty feet, when the hawser parted a second time. By this time the tide had gone down too much to continue the work, so I concluded to wait for the next tide, and in the meantime to get new hawsers. Before they could be brought a strong S. E. wind set in, making such a sea that our boats could not run the lines, so I returned to the anchorage off Cape Town, with the intention of resuming the work the next morning. At the next morning tide, however, the *Poonah* succeeded with two small warps in floating off, and is now anchored here but slightly injured. But for the assistance of this ship the vessel would have been lost, as she was laboring in the heavy surf and her position was entirely exposed to the W. and N. W. winds. I am advised that an acknowledgment of this service will be made through the proper channel."

The Cape Town papers are very complimentary to Commander Terry for his prompt response to a request that the *Marion* might be allowed to assist the English vessel *Poonah*, which ran aground. The *Times* says "the spirit evinced by the commander of the *Marion*, and those under him, will not soon be forgotten on the shores of Table Bay."

**SHERANDOAH**, 2d rate, 9 guns (f. s. a. s.), Capt. Wm. A. Kirkland. Left St. Lucia, March 24, for Curacao and Aspinwall. Will enter the port of New York.

## European Station—Rear-Admiral J. W. A. Nicholson.

**GALENA**, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Oliver A. Batcheller (ordered). At Villefranche, Feb. 11. Expected to leave about March 1, arriving at Leghorn the middle of April.

**LYNCASTER**, 2d rate, 10 guns (f. s. e. s.), Capt. Bancroft Gherardi. At Smyrna, Turkey, March 2. Expected to leave for Chanak about March 8 to cruise.

**NIPISIC**, 3d rate (e. s.), 6 guns, Comdr. Henry B. Seely. Visiting ports of Portugal and Spain. To be at Villefranche April 15. When last heard from was at Malaga, en route to visit Malta, Palermo, and Leghorn.

**QUINNEBAUG**, 3d rate, 8 guns (e. s.), Comdr. Wm. Whitehead. Arrived at Alexandria on Feb. 18. Is expected at Smyrna March 7.

## Pacific Station—Commodore Peirce Crosby (ordered).

**ADAMS**, 3d rate, 6 guns (p. s.), Commander Edgar C. Merriman. At Callao, Feb. 25.

**ALASKA**, 2d rate, 12 guns (p. s.), Capt. George E. Belknap. At Valparaiso, Feb. 25.

**ESSEX**, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Alex. H. McCormick. At Porto Grande, St. Vincent, March 6. From Porto Grande, St. Vincent, March 6, Commander McCormick reports as follows: "I have the honor to report that I left Santa Cruz de Tenerife in this vessel on the morning of Feb. 13, steaming out clear of the roads, when sail was made for Porto Praya St. Jago, where we arrived after a pleasant passage on Sunday, Feb. 26, at 2 p. m. When the Acting Consul, Mr. Gonsalves, came on board, he informed me that the Consul, Mr. Terry, was absent at Porto Grande, and was not expected back until March 6. I remained at Porto Praya over Monday to call upon the Governor, which visit was returned by his aide and the military commandant on the same evening. One the morning of Feb. 28 we left Porto Praya under steam for this place, bringing with us a mail from the Governor, which was duly delivered at the post office on our arrival here at 1.30 p. m. March 1. When our Consul's Agent, Mr. Randall, came on board, he informed me that Mr. Terry had left here two days before for Praya, expecting to return again as soon as he had despatched some important business. As a mail steamer is due here from Praya about the 9th instant, I shall remain until her arrival, in the hope that Mr. Terry may return in her and that we can then examine together the cemetery there and consult as to the amount of money it is desirable to expend on it. In the meantime, having exchanged the usual official visits with the authorities here, I have personally inspected this cemetery with our consular agent. It is situated on a fine plateau about half a mile southeast of the town, and contains about half an acre of ground. It is enclosed by a substantial stone wall about six feet high, stuccoed and whitewashed, the spacious entrance being closed by a high locked gate. When the bodies of the dead were transferred to this resting place there was but one grave that was marked, that of Midshipman Jesse Munroe Smith, who died while attached to the *Preble* in 1814, and over whom a marble stone had been erected by his messmates. He is given a separate grave in the new cemetery, immediately opposite the entrance, and each side of him, in two common graves, all the other remains are collected. Porto Grande has grown into a place of much shipping activity, over one thousand vessels having entered the port during the last calendar year. On an average one steamer arrives and departs every day, and yet only one mail per month is received from the United States. We found thirty vessels in port, two of which were under the United States flag. These were duly boarded and found to be the whaling schooner *E. H. Hatfield* of Boston, and the barque *Jennie Cashman* of Boston. The barque, bound for Goree, sprung a leak on Feb. 4, and on arrival here found five feet of water in the hold. She declined our offer of assistance. Should Mr. Terry not come up here by the steamer of the 9th, I shall, having filled up with coal, return to Porto Praya to hold the consultation as to expenditures in the cemetery contemplated in my instructions. The health of the ship is good."

**INOQUIOS**, 3d rate, 7 guns (p. s.), Comdr. James H. Sands. At Mare Island, Cal. When ready for sea will proceed to La Paz, L. C.; Mazatlan, San Blas, Acapulco, Realejo, and Punta Arenas. The following is a list of the officers ordered to join this vessel: Commander, James H. Sands; Lieut.-Commander, Chas. H. Stockton, executive; Lieutenants, Fred. W. Crocker, Chas. W. Christopher, and Nathan E. Niles; Masters, Julius C. Freeman and Wm. F.

Halsey; Ensigns, James C. Gillmore, Herbert O. Dunn, George W. Deufald, Albert W. Grant, and Simon Cook; Midshipman, Percival L. Rayton; Chief Engineer, G. M. L. Maccarty; Passed Asst. Engineer, Harrie Webster; Asst. Engineers, Frank H. Bailey and Chas. C. Kleckner; Surgeon, J. W. Ross; Passed Asst. Paymaster, James E. Cann; 1st Lieut. Henry C. Fisher, U. S. M. C., in command of marine guard.

**LAOKAWANNA**, 2d rate, 11 guns (p. s.), Capt. Henry Wilson. At Valparaiso, Chili, Feb. 25.

**ONWARD**, 4th rate, 8 guns (p. s.), Lieut.-Comdr. Thomas M. Gardner. Store ship. At Callao, Peru.

**PENSACOLA**, 2d rate, 23 guns (f. s. p. s.), Capt. Wm. P. McCann. At Callao. Admiral Balch writes from Coquimbo, Chili, Feb. 25, that since his last despatch he had visited with the flagship the ports of Talcahuana and Lota in Chili, and reached Coquimbo Feb. 24 from Lota, having called in at Valparaiso without anchoring, for the purpose of receiving the mails and obtaining other information. Affairs on the coast are very quiet and business is lively. The visits to Talcahuana and Lota were very satisfactory, and a very friendly feeling towards the United States exists. Talcahuana is the great grain shipping port of Chili, and the greater part of the products of the fertile valley between the Andes and the coast range is brought by rail to Talcahuana. The new crop of wheat has just been harvested and shipments had begun. Lota is the great coal port of Chili, and the principal mines for that product are there and at Coronel, about ten miles north of Lota. The coal is extensively used by the steamers plying to Europe, and also by the coast steamers touching at the port. It is bituminous coal, and of good quality of that kind. The supply is said to be limited, and at the present rate of consumption will become exhausted in about twenty years. At Lota are very extensive copper smelting works, probably the largest in the world, managed, as are also the coal mines, by Welsh colonists. The 23d of February was observed at Valparaiso by the *Laokawanna* and *Alaska* by dressing ship, in which they were joined by the foreign ships of war in port. The day was also observed by the *Pensacola*. At Coquimbo, and also at Guayacan near by, and at Compania, across the bay to Coquimbo, are extensive copper smelting works. They all seem to be doing a prosperous business. The *Pensacola* was to remain several days at Coquimbo, and then sail for Callao, touching at some ports en route. Health of squadron good.

**WACHUSETT**, 3d rate, 7 guns (s. a.), Comdr. Fred. Pearson. At Sitka, Alaska.

## Asiatic Station—Rear-Admiral J. M. B. Citz.

**ALERT**, 3d rate (a. s.), 4 guns, Comdr. Louis Kempff. At Nagasaki. To leave for home March 20.

**ASHUELLOT**, 3d rate, 6 guns (a. s.), Comdr. Horace E. Mullan. Ordered to Nagasaki to be docked for repairs.

**MONOCACY**, 3d rate, 6 guns (f. s. a. s.), Comdr. Chas. S. Cotton. At Yokohama, Japan. Was to leave, March 18, for Kobe.

**PALOS**, 4th rate, 6 howitzers (a. s.), Lieut.-Comdr. Francis M. Green. At Nagasaki.

**RICHMOND**, 2d rate, 14 guns (f. s. a. s.), Capt. Jos. S. Skerrett. At Yokohama, March 1, 41 days from Pago Pago. Was to leave, March 18, for Kobe, to be refitted.

**SWATARA**, 3d rate (a. s.), 8 guns, Commander Philip H. Cooper. At Yokohama. Was to leave, March 18, for Kobe.

## Apprentice Training Squadron—Commodore S. B. Luce.

**JAMESTOWN**, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns (s. a.), Comdr. Allan D. Brown. Sailed from Mare Island, March 2, for Newport, R. I., via Cape Horn.

**MINNESOTA**, 1st rate, 40 guns, Capt. Jas. H. Gillis. Gunnery ship. At Newport.

**NEW HAMPSHIRE**, 1st rate, sails, flagship of training squadron, Commander Charles E. Clark. Coaster's Island Harbor, Newport, R. I.

**PORTSMOUTH**, 3d rate, sails, 13 guns, Comdr. Wm. B. Hoff. Training ship. Arrived at Newport. Will leave there between the 5th and 10th of April for a cruise in European waters, returning to Newport not later than Sept. 20.

**SARATOGA**, 3d rate, 12 guns, Comdr. Henry C. Taylor. Training ship. At Newport, R. I. Is to make the same cruise as the *Portsmouth*.

## On Special Service.

**ALARM**, torpedo ram, Mallery propeller (s. s.), Master Wm. E. Sewell. At Washington.

**DESPATCH**, 4th rate, 4 guns (s. s.), Comdr. Wm. R. Bridgman. Surveying Samana Bay.

**INTREPID**, torpedo ram (s. s.), Lieut. Francis H. Delano. New York.

**MAYFLOWER**, 4th rate, Lieut. Joseph G. Eaton. Arrived at the Naval Academy, March 27, from Norfolk.

**MICHIGAN**, 4th rate, 8 guns (s. a. lakes), Comdr. Albert Kautz. At Erie, Pa.

**POWHEATAN**, 2d rate, 14 guns (s. s.), Capt. Edmund O. Matthews. Cruising in the West Indies. Arrived at Fredericksstadt, Santa Cruz, Feb. 23, and expected to sail on the 28th for Guadeloupe.

**RANGER**, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. John W. Philip. At Acapulco, March 3.

**RODGERS**, Lieut. Robert M. Berry. Wintering at St. Lawrence Bay. Orders were sent, March 21, for her to return to San Francisco.

**STANDISH**, Lieut.-Commander Charles M. Thomas. Arrived at the Naval Academy, March 27, from Norfolk.

**ST. MARY'S**, sails, 8 guns, Captain Henry Erben. N. Y. School ship. At New York.

**TALLAPOOSA**, 4th rate, 2 howitzers (s. s.), Comdr. Augustus G. Kellogg. Arrived at Washington, April 4, from an eastern cruise.

**WYOMING**, 3d rate, 7 guns (s. a.), Capt. Jas. E. Jonett. Stationed at Port Royal.

## Receiving Ships, Iron-Clads, Etc.

**COLORADO**, 1st rate, 30 guns, Capt. David B. Harmony. Receiving ship, New York.

**FORTUNE**, 4th rate, 2 guns (s. s.), Pilot George Glass. At Norfolk.

**FRANKLIN**, 1st rate, 26 guns, Capt. Bushrod B. Taylor. Receiving ship. At Norfolk.

**INDEPENDENCE**, 3d rate, sails, 23 guns, Capt. Chas. S. Norton. Receiving ship. At Mare Island, Cal.

**MONTAUK**, 4th rate, 2 guns, Lt. David G. McRitchie. Washington, D. C.

**P/SSAIG**, 4th rate, 2 guns, Comdr. Jas. D. Graham. Receiving ship, Washington.

**PAWNEE**, 3d rate, sails, (n. a. s.), Mate Jos. Reid. Hospital ship, Port Royal, S. C.

**PHLOX**, 4th rate (s. s.), Mate B. G. Perry. At Annapolis.



PILGRIM, 4th rate (s. s.), Pilot B. F. Chadwick. Service tug at League Island.  
 SNOWDROP, 4th rate (s. s.), Pilot F. Reynolds. Service tug at Norfolk yard.  
 ST. LOUIS, 3d rate, sails, Capt. Wm. E. Fitzhugh. Receiving ship, League Island.  
 WABASH, 1st rate, 26 guns, Capt. Jos. N. Miller. Receiving ship, Boston.  
 WYANDOTTE\*, 4th rate, 2 guns, Lieut. Wm. H. Webb. Washington.

The iron-clad *Ajazz*, Lieut.-Comdr. C. F. Schmitz; *Catskill*, Lieut. Jos. Marthon; *Lehigh*; *Mahopac*, Lieut. James A. Chesley; *Manhattan*; are laid up at City Point, Va.

## VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

NAVAL CONSTRUCTOR PHILIP HICHOEN has been detached from temporary duty as member of the board at Washington of which Capt. Sommes is President, and has returned to League Island, Pa., and resumed his regular duties. Naval Constructor F. L. Fernald has been ordered as a member of the board, to report April 5. This board to examine the plans of Wm. Copeau of London for an ocean steamship.

CAPT. AUGUS BROBERG and Lieut. Carl Ludstrom, of the Swedish government's steam corvette *Balder*, which is now in New York Harbor, called on Mayor Grace this week, being introduced to him by the Swedish Consul, the Chevalier Christian Bors, and had a pleasant time. The corvette will soon leave on its way back to Sweden.

## NAVY GAZETTE.

## ORDERED.

APRIL 1.—Commodore Peirce Crosby, to command the South Atlantic Station; leaving the United States not later than the 1st of May.

APRIL 4.—Lieutenant-Commander Roswell D. Hitchcock, as executive of the Monocacy, Asiatic Station, per steamer of May 6, next, from San Francisco.

APRIL 5.—Captain Joseph N. Miller, to hold himself in readiness to command the Tennessee.

Commander Francis M. Bunce, to hold himself in readiness to command the receiving ship Wabash.

Passed Assistant Paymaster H. Standcliff, to examination for promotion.

Assistant Paymaster Eustace B. Rogers, to duty in the inspection of provisions and clothing at the Navy-yard, Boston.

APRIL 6.—Midshipman Wm. L. Todd, to the receiving ship Colorado.

Ensign F. W. Tappan, to temporary duty on board the receiving ship Wabash on the 17th of April.

APRIL 7.—Commander Allen V. Reed and Wm. C. Wise, to attendance of course of torpedo instruction on the 1st of May.

Lieutenants Wm. A. Morgan, Edward P. McClellan, and Master C. Cowles, to instruction in torpedo service on the 1st of May.

## DETACHED.

APRIL 1.—Lieutenant W. W. Reisinger, from duty at the Navy-yard, Washington, on the 15th of April, and ordered to report on the 18th for duty in charge of the Naval Magazine, Bellevue, near Washington, D. C.

Lieutenant W. W. Rhodes, from duty in charge of the Naval Magazine at Bellevue on the 18th of April, and ordered to Newport, R. I., on the 1st of May for instruction in torpedo service.

APRIL 3.—Lieutenant W. S. Cowles, from the Navy-yard, New York, and placed on waiting orders.

APRIL 4.—Lieutenant Oscar W. Farenholt, from the Monocacy, Asiatic Station, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to return home and report arrival.

Lieutenant Adolph Merix, from the receiving ship Colorado, and ordered to the Brooklyn, South Atlantic Station.

APRIL 5.—Ensign R. T. Mulligan, from the Navy-yard, New York, and placed on waiting orders.

Assistant Paymaster Willis B. Wilcox, from duty in the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, and ordered to duty in the paymaster's department on board the receiving ship Colorado.

Assistant Engineer Wm. R. King has reported his return home, having been detached from the Swatara, Asiatic Station on the 14th of February last, and has been placed on sick leave.

APRIL 7.—Commander Wm. Gibson, from the Hydrographic office on the 29th of April, and Commander Mortimer L. Johnson, from the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., on the 30th of April, and ordered to attendance in course of torpedo instruction on the 1st of May.

Lieutenant Ransom B. Peck, from the Hydrographic office on the 29th of April; Lieutenant Chas. W. Ruschenberger, from the St. Louis on the 30th of April; Lieutenant Joseph L. Hunsicker, from the Colorado on the 30th of April; Lieutenants Edward F. Strong, F. W. Nichols and N. J. K. Patch, from the Navy-yard, Boston, on the 30th of April; Lieutenant Charles E. Colahan and Bloomfield McIlvaine, from the Navy-yard, League Island, on the 30th of April; and Ensign Clifford J. Boush, from the Minnesota on the 30th of April, and all ordered to instruction in torpedo service on the 1st of May.

Passed Assistant Surgeon John L. Neilson, from the New Hampshire, and ordered to the Wyoming.

Passed Assistant Surgeon John S. Bagg, from the Wyoming, and placed on waiting orders.

Assistant Surgeon J. D. Gatewood, from the receiving ship Franklin, and ordered to the training ship New Hampshire.

Commander Robley D. Evans, from equipment duty at the Navy-yard, Washington, on the 30th of April, and ordered to report to the Secretary of the Treasury on the 1st of May for duty as Assistant Inspector of 5th Light-house District, and on June 30 to relieve Commander F. H. Higginson as inspector of that district.

Commander F. J. Higginson, from duty as Inspector of 5th Light-house District on the 30th of June, and ordered to settle his accounts.

Passed Assistant Engineer L. W. Wooster, from the Tallapoosa, and placed on waiting orders.

## PLACED ON THE RETIRED LIST.

Paymaster Milton B. Cushing, from April 1, 1882.

## CONFIRMATION.

APRIL 3, 1882.—Thos. Owens to be an Assistant Surgeon on the active list of the Navy, not in the line of promotion.

## REJECTIONS.

APRIL 3, 1882.—Pay Director James G. Watmough to be Paymaster-General.  
 Master Samuel Seabury to be a Naval Constructor.

## RESIGNED.

Master A. L. Case, Jr., April 7, 1882.  
 Chaplain J. B. VanMeter, July 1, 1882.

## LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Surgeon-General, for the week ending April 6, 1882:

John Marton, captain of the top, February 11, U. S. S. Galena.  
 Samuel Smith, marine, February 2, U. S. S. Alert.  
 Nicholas Johnson, seaman, March 14, U. S. S. Tennessee.  
 Hans H. Oleson, ordinary, seaman, February 24, U. S. S. Quinnebaug.

## NOMINATIONS.

Ensign Frank F. Fletcher, a resident of Iowa, to be a Master in the Navy from April 1, 1882, to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Lyman Armes who was nominated and confirmed to the grade of Master subject to his passing his examination, but resigned before being examined.

Midshipman William L. Rodgers, a resident of California, to be an Ensign in the Navy from April 1, 1882, vice Ensign F. F. Fletcher, nominated for promotion.

Passed Assistant Engineer Henry D. McEwan, a resident of Pennsylvania, to be a Chief Engineer in the Navy from March 3, 1882, vice Chief Engineer John H. Long, deceased.

## COMMISSIONED.

Ensign Charles Laird to be a Master in the Navy from February 1, 1882.

George W. Simpson and Samuel Lawrence Heap to be Assistant Paymasters in the Navy from April 1, 1882.

Thomas Owens to be an Assistant Surgeon, not in the line of promotion.

## CRUISE OF THE MARION.

We are permitted to take the extracts which follow from a private letter recently received from Assistant Engineer John U. Crygier, U. S. N., of the *Marion*:

U. S. S. MARION, AT SEA, SOUTH INDIAN OCEAN, }  
 January 4, 1882.

We left Cape Town, as I wrote you we were going to, the 24th of December last. Just this ship's luck to go to sea the day before Christmas, the third one in succession I have spent at sea, but, as we are on an errand of mercy, we ought not to growl, although I must say the errand of mercy looks very much like a wild goose chase to me.

For the first few days after leaving Cape Town we had warm and pleasant weather, but as we ran almost south it soon grew colder, and for the past few days has been bitterly cold, and the sudden change has been anything but pleasant. Soon we will be in the region of icebergs, and then it will be look out, for they are very unpleasant neighbors, especially in foggy weather.

You can imagine what a cheerful existence I am leading. It seems to me that this cruise was planned by the devil himself. The only redeeming feature about the whole thing is the short stay at Cape Town. That remains a bright spot in our memories, and we all look forward to getting back there the latter part of February or the 1st of March with a great deal of anticipation.

January 11.—We are now in the Antarctic Ocean, and about 150 miles from Heard Island. This is an out-of-the-way part of the world; everything around us seems to look different from any other part of the ocean I have ever seen. The water seems a different color, and even the sun looks strange, and shines with a dull weird glare that would suggest to a poetic mind the entrance to the infernal regions. We have here only about three hours of darkness in the whole twenty-four hours of the day.

Day before yesterday we passed four large icebergs. Of course it is bitterly cold now, although it is the Antarctic summer, and we have to roll ourselves in furs and blankets to keep warm at night. I have a large robe of Patagonian guanaco fur, about six feet square, and it is the warmest thing I ever saw. I sleep at night with it over my blankets with the hair turned in, and it is as warm as a stove. Most of the fellows have them and we find them a paying investment. They cost about \$20 in Patagonia, Falkland Islands, or Montevideo, but I am told there are few or none to be had in the United States, and that they are worth from \$60 to \$70 there.

I tell you there are a homesick crowd of fellows aboard this ship, and the ship itself is getting to be such a regular old rattle trap, everything either played out or smashed up, that it is no wonder the officers are sick of her; and they all, especially the engineer officers, have good cause to be. The fact is we are all suffering from an overdose of salt water.

January 21.—We are on our way back to the Cape now, and I have a long story to tell. Contrary to the expectation of everyone on board, we found the shipwrecked crew of the *Trinity*, and have them, thirty-three in number, now on board.

We sighted Heard Is. the 13th, and a most desolate spot it is. It is about thirty miles long, and in its centre is an immense mountain called Mt. King William, which is covered with perpetual snow, and the whole island, except along the shores, is covered with glaciers of ice, which are intersected by wide and narrow fissures which appear to have no bottom. Mount King William is a volcano and has four distinct craters, which the captain of the *Trinity* tells me were in operation during last June, July and August. The summit of the mountain is invisible, being always surrounded with heavy masses of clouds. You will get a good idea of the island from some sketches I have made, one of which is a colored pastel drawing of the mountain. We ran along the southern shore of the island as close as we dared, and as we rounded the southeast point we were struck by a heavy snow squall. After that passed we saw through our telescopes a man waving something above his head, so we ran into a sort of bay there and came to anchor for the night, the ship rolling heavily at her anchorage. As soon as it was dark we saw a large fire burning on the bank, which was about five miles distant from the ship. The next morning we sent in a boat with two officers and they found it was the *Trinity's* crew. They brought off the captain of her, and then we sent in three other boats for the other officers of her and the crew. They were brought off, but two of our boats were badly stove while landing in the surf. The captain and first mate we took down to our quarters and the crew were sent forward, and they were all immediately provided with a bath, new clothes and a good square meal, for they were all hungry and half frozen. We got away from there and ran into another bay about fifteen miles from the first one where there were three more "Trinity's" living in a hut; they lived down there in order to keep a lookout for a sail.

The next morning we sent a boat ashore and brought them on board, and then hove up anchor and steamed for Kerguelen Island which we reached two days after. We put into a bay over night there and then started for the Cape.

The first mate, whose name is Keeney (the captain's name is Williams), told me their story. About nineteen months ago they sailed from New London, Conn., and ran over to the Cape de Verde Islands, where they augmented their crew by a lot of Portuguese niggers, and then bore away for Kerguelen, and after staying there a day or two they went down to Heard Is. There they sent some provisions and other stores on shore and began to get things ready for sea-elephant hunting. About a week after they arrived at Heard Is., in the month of September, 1881, it came on to blow heavily from the S. W., with heavy snow squalls, and soon the ship dragged both her anchors and was soon in the breakers. One of the men swam ashore with a line through the icy cold surf, and by means of this line they sent as much of their provisions as they could on shore, also a few tools and clothes. The only fire arms they saved were the first mate's revolver and a double barreled shot gun. Soon the wind shifted and began to blow directly off shore, and those who remained on board barely escaped to the shore with what they stood in, when the *Trinity* broke loose from the ground and blew out to sea, and that was the last seen of her. Here were thirty-five men on an island in one of the most desolate parts of the world, with only about two months' provisions, and scarcely enough clothes to cover themselves with, let alone protect them from the cold. They built themselves some huts and made lances out of what they had, and, after their pork, bread, and coffee ran out they lived on the blubber and meat of the few sea-elephants they could kill with these rude weapons. Luckily they had a few fish hooks, and with these they caught sea birds, but as they had no boat they could do no fishing. In breeding time the penguins would come on shore to lay their eggs and they collected a great number of these and also killed a good many penguins. Along the shore a sort of bitter cabbage grows called Kerguelen cabbage. It is about as nutritious as pig weed, but they boiled and ate this, and perhaps it was what kept the scurvy from breaking out. The only fuel they had was sea-elephant blubber. Thus they lived on this island for seventeen months, and the elephant and penguin had begun to get so scarce that by another winter they would probably have begun eating each other. About seven months ago two of them went out to look for elephant along the beach and did not return; the next day their companions found them dead. They had been caught in a snow squall and frozen to death.

You can imagine their joy at getting aboard the *Marion* after all their sufferings. The first mate and captain are both married and live in New London, Conn. Their families have not heard of them for two years.

When we got to Cape Town the captain (I mean Captain Terry) will telegraph to the Navy Department, Washington, to know what to do with the crew of the *Trinity*, and we all hope that the department will reward our success by allowing us to bring them home to the United States. I should not be surprised if that would be done, as this ship will have been six successive years in commission the 5th of next month (February).

February 8.—We are now running along in the S. E. trades, and are about 250 miles south of Madagascar. Tomorrow we shall be off the southern entrance to the Mozambique Channel, where, the sailing directions say, we may expect heavy thunder storms.

We ran directly north from Kerguelen Island until we got in lat. 30 deg. south. We did this in order to get into the S. E. trades, as the winds farther to the south generally blow from the S. W., and are for that reason called the anti-trades.

Coming as we did suddenly from extremely cold into very hot weather has made a good many of us sick, and I am among the number. For the past week or so I have been suffering with pains all over my body like rheumatism, and in addition to this our sea stores have run out, so that now our diet consists principally of the coarsest kind of salt horse and pork and beans, and the latter cooked about as badly as you can imagine. The salt horse and pork is so strong that it is enough to take away the faintest suspicion of hunger from a starving man. Sometimes when I get very hungry I draw a bottle of ale from the wardroom and make a meal of that, making a dessert of hard tack soaked in coffee. You can imagine how I shall get away with the grapes and other fruit at Cape Town.

About ten days ago we got into the outer edge of a typhoon, and it blew quite nasty for two days, but the wind varied in its direction so much it didn't kick up a particularly heavy sea. Sometimes our S. E. winds shift till they blow from the N. E., and I tell you it is hot then, as they blow down on us from India, and it is summer here now you know. Bro-nahan is so sick that he was obliged to go on the sick list a few days ago; that put us in three watches.

The doctors say that the sickness is due to the sudden extremes of climate to which we have been subjected.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

## BROOKLYN NAVY-YARD.

REAR ADMIRAL Cooper transferred the command of the yard over to Commodore Uphur last Saturday morning at eleven o'clock. A salute of 13 guns was fired as the rear admiral's flag was hauled down, and another one of 11 guns fired as Commodore Uphur's pennant was hoisted. Lieut. W. H. Jacques has been detailed for the position of aide to Commodore Uphur. He has been as assistant to the Inspector of Ordnance at this yard for some time.

Lieut. W. S. Cowles and Ensign R. T. Mulligan, formerly on Admiral Cooper's staff, expect to be detached from the yard and to hold themselves in readiness for duty on the Tennessee.

Dr. Whittaker, of the *Colorado*, has been detached and ordered to the training ship *Portsmouth*. The orders of Paymaster Skelding, supt. of flour, etc., 29 Broadway, to relieve Paymaster Watkins, of the *Colorado*, have been revoked.

The yard Fire Dept. had the usual monthly fire quartet exercises a few days ago.

Mr. Wm. H. Cooper, son of Rear Admiral Cooper, has been appointed to the position of assayer of a large mine in Mexico. He is now a member of the class '82, School of Mines, Columbia College, and leaves for Mexico as soon as the graduating exercises are finished.

The monthly meeting of the Naval Lyceum took place last Saturday morning.

Lieut. Mercur, U. S. M. C., is expected to report for duty at the Barracks some time this week.

A party of Swedish officers from the Swedish sloop-of-war *Balder* visited the yard on Tuesday afternoon.

The officers of the *Bacheval's* Mess, at West Point, have invited the officers and ladies of the yard to their hop, April 12, at nine o'clock.

A Court-martial is in session at the Marine Barracks, trying some of the marines for over-staying their liberty.



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securities bought and sold on commission.

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solicit the patronage of Officers.  
**L. T. HOWES. F. A. HOWES.**

### Important to Navy Officers.

OFFICERS OF THE NAVY who have performed travel in  
bedience to orders, including all travel outside of the United  
States, and who have only been allowed the amount of their  
actual expenses, are advised to place in my hands a full statement  
of the facts, with the view of presenting a claim for the difference  
between actual expenses and mileage, at 8 c. nts per mile.

**WILLIAM CONARD,**  
(Formerly Chief of Pay Division, Fourth Auditor's Office.)  
SOLICITOR OF CLAIMS,  
Room 95 Corcoran Building, Washington, D. C.

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should correspond with the undersigned, who can furnish them  
with valuable information for their guidance  
being Sec'y of one of the soundest and most reliable companies  
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whose assets amount to over Ten Million Dollars. Address  
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57th STREET & 6th AVE.; BROADWAY & 42d STREET;  
130 Chambers St., New York.  
Orders by Mail will receive prompt attention.

CIGARS BY MAIL. See adv't of M. J. Dougherty, Pittsburgh, Pa.

### LONGEVITY PAY DUE ARMY OFFICERS.

#### Mileage Due Navy Officers.

I solicit correspondence from officers of the Army  
and Navy who have pay or mileage due them under  
late decisions of the Supreme Court. As all appropriations  
from which these claims could be paid are ex-  
hausted, it will be necessary to bring suit or make regu-  
lar claim for the amount due in each case. The heirs  
of officers to whom anything was due can recover.  
For references, etc., see my card, published in an-  
other column

**ALLAN RUTHERFORD,**  
Late Third Auditor U. S. Treasury;  
Attorney-at-Law;  
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ity. (Mittitz Method on the Piano. Apply for Catalogue.

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AND NAVY JOURNAL Office.

### PROPOSALS FOR MILITARY SUPPLIES.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,  
1139 Girard St., PHILADELPHIA, PA.,  
March 30, 1882.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate with a copy  
of this advertisement and of the instructions to bidders  
attached to each, will be received at this office until  
noon, May 2, 1882, for furnishing the U. S. Quarter-  
master's Department with the following articles.

To be delivered at the Quartermaster's Depot, at  
Philadelphia, Pa., or Jeffersonville, Ind.:  
4,500 Axes; 13,000 Ax-helves; 7,600 Scrubbing  
Brushes; 4,000 Shovels, with long handles; 32,000  
yards 6-4 dark blue Blouse Flannel; 92,000 yards 6-4  
dark blue Shirting Flannel; 150,000 yards Canton  
Flannel.

To be delivered at the Quartermaster's Depot at  
Philadelphia, Pa.:

15,000 Helmets, untrimmed; 500 Helmet Cords and  
Bands, Artillery; 3,000 Helmets, hair plumes, Cavalry;  
400 Helmets, hair plumes, Artillery; 5,000 Helmet  
Cords and Bands, Cavalry; 24,000 Helmet top bases;  
9,000 Helmet Plume Sockets; 15,000 Helmet Spikes;  
30,000 Helmet Eagles, for all arms; 15,000 Campaign  
Hats; 5,000 Cord Helmets; 30,000 Forage Caps; 40,000  
Helmet Eagle devices (German Silver); 60,000 Helmet  
numbers (German Silver); 70,000 Helmet Side Buttons;  
10,000 Crossed Cannons for caps; 20,000 Crossed Rifles  
for caps; 100,000 Brass Letters for caps; 100,000 Brass  
Numbers for caps and coats; 20,000 Scrolls and Rings;  
38,000 Knit Undershirts; 225,000 Berlin Gloves, rights  
and left, number; 76,000 pairs wool Stockings; 70,000  
pairs cotton Stockings; 5,000 pairs wool Mittens; 10,000  
pairs Arctic overshoes; 16,000 woolen Blankets;  
10,000 Card Receivers for bunks; 160,000  
yards 6-4 S. B. Kersey, heavy; 20,000 yards  
6-4 S. B. Kersey, light; 10,500 yards dark blue Flannel,  
6-4 for lining great coats; 15,750 yards 6-4 cape lining  
Flannel, all colors; 1650 yards 6-4 Facing Cloth, all  
colors; 750 yards Italian Cloth; 10,000 yards Black  
Silesia; 5,000 yards Black Padding; 50,000 yards  
Worsted Cord, all colors; 2,000 gross Coat Buttons,  
large; 5,000 gross Fly Buttons; 2,000 gross India Rub-  
ber Buttons, for shirts; 41 dozen spools Colored Silk;  
17 dozen spools Black Sewing Silk; 2,500 ounces  
Black Chevron Silk; 20 ounces White Chevron Silk;  
800 ounces Silk Twist; 500 pounds Black Lap  
Thread, No. 35; 500 pounds W. B. Lap Thread, No.  
35; 800 pounds D. B. Machine Thread, No. 70; 500  
pounds W. B. Machine Thread, No. 70; 4,000 dozen  
Willimantic Thread, Black, Nos. 38 and 40; 1,190  
dozen Basting Cotton; 250,000 yards White Tape; 60,-  
000 Gilt Buckles; 104 gross Hooks and Eyes; 7,750 yards  
8-ounce Duck; 44,800 yards, 10-ounce Duck; 45,700  
yards 13-ounce Duck; 450 pounds Galvanized Iron  
Rings  $\frac{1}{2}$  in.,  $\frac{3}{4}$  in.,  $\frac{1}{2}$  in., and 1 inch; 700 pounds  
5 fold-Cotton Twine; 1,350 pounds Manilla line, 9  
thread; 2,700 pounds Manilla line, 6 thread; 850  
pounds  $\frac{1}{2}$  Cotton Rope; 42 gross Brass Grommets, No.  
3; 33 gross Brass Grommets, No. 4; 12 gross Brass  
Grommets, No. 5; 800 pounds Beeswax; 70 square  
feet Russet Leather.

Bidders are informed that all articles will be sub-  
jected to a rigid inspection; that full compliance with  
the specifications will be insisted upon, and that no  
articles inferior to the standard will be accepted.

The goods herein called for are deliverable on and  
after July 1, 1882, and payment will be made as soon as  
Congress shall have granted the necessary appropriations.  
Bidders must state the exact terms, the  
number and quantities of the articles they propose to  
deliver on July 1, 1882, and the quantities monthly  
thereafter; also the time when the whole deliveries will  
be completed. A strict compliance with this rule will  
be insisted upon. The Government reserves the right  
to reject any or all bids. A preference will be given to  
articles of domestic production and manufacture, con-  
ditions of price and quality being equal, Rev. Stat.,  
§ 3,716.

For copies of printed instructions to bidders and other  
information apply at this office.

Envelopes containing proposals should be endorsed:  
"Proposals for Military Supplies," and addressed to the  
Depot Quartermaster, Philadelphia, Pa.

JAMES M. MOORE, Q. M., U. S. A.

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alogue of Field, Marine and Opera Glasses, Telescopes, Barometers,  
etc. Artificial Horn. Eyes and Instruments for the Deaf.

### PROPOSALS FOR NAVY SUPPLIES.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,  
BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING,  
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 24, 1882.

Sealed proposals, endorsed "Proposals for Navy Sup-  
plies," will be received at this Bureau until 1 o'clock  
P. M., April 25, 1882, and opened immediately thereafter  
in the presence of bidders, for the supply, at the Navy-  
yard, Brooklyn, New York, of the following articles,  
viz.:

5,000 yards Blue Cloth, for Trowsers.  
1,000 yards Blue Cloth, for Caps.  
20,000 yards Blue Flannel, heavy quality.  
50,000 yards Cotton Duck.  
1,000 Mattresses, two covers each.  
10,000 Black Silk Neckkerchiefs.  
100,000 pounds Salt Water Soap.  
3,000 Jack-knives.  
1,000 Blacking Brushes.  
2,000 Wisp Brooms.  
4,000 Spoons.

The articles to be delivered within ninety days from  
the date of contract, excepting the cotton duck, one-  
half of which is to be delivered in thirty days and the  
remainder in ninety days from the date of contract.

Offers will be received for one or more of the above-  
mentioned articles, but must include the full amount  
required of such article or articles.

The articles must conform to the Navy standard, and  
pass the usual naval inspection; and a reservation of 20  
per cent. will be withheld from the amount of each de-  
livery until the completion of the contract.

Bidders are referred to the Inspector of Provisions  
and Clothing at the Brooklyn Navy-yard for specifica-  
tions, forms of offer, and all information relative to the  
articles required.

The proposals must be made on the proper blank  
forms, and filled out as indicated by the blank.

The Department reserves the right to reject any pro-  
posal not considered advantageous to the Government.

JOHN F. DENSON,  
Chief Clerk, Acting Chief of Bureau.

A CORRESPONDENT, "Nous Verrons," of the New  
York Times, sensibly writes concerning the "Mason's  
case": "During the strikes a few years ago much in-  
terest was manifested to see how far the enlisted sol-  
diers could be relied upon in emergency and how far  
their sympathies would interfere with the faithful dis-  
charge of their duty. The privates and non-commis-  
sioned officers were drawn almost entirely from the very  
class of men they were called out to suppress—to kill if  
their superiors thought necessary. It was improbable  
that they would ever be used in any other way; and  
this, then, was the only test of a soldier. To their great  
credit be it said that they stood the test. Had it been  
otherwise it would have shown that we had an Army  
useless under almost the only conditions that made its  
existence necessary. Consider, then, what kind of a  
soldier a man must be who, having sworn obedience  
and having received the confidence of his superiors, as  
was shown in his advancement to the highest non-com-  
missioned rank, knowing full well the nature of his  
deed, deliberately shoots the unarmed, defenceless  
wretch confided to his protection. What could be more  
dastardly? How long would our flag be safely de-  
fended by such soldiers? If signers of petitions would  
reflect, it is to be hoped they would hesitate before put-  
ting a premium upon perjury, mutiny and cowardice in  
a soldier."

It is understood that before Secretary Hunt gives up  
the reins of the Navy Department he will issue an order  
which will decrease the duties of the Engineer Bureau  
to a considerable extent. The purpose is to transfer from  
the control of the Engineer-in-Chief to the Bureau of  
Construction all matters except those relating strictly to  
the care of engines and boilers.



# U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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Change of address will be made as frequently as desired. Both the old and new address should be given.

We should be very glad to learn from any of our subscribers of any delay or failure to receive the JOURNAL, so that we may give the matter our immediate attention.

W. C. & F. P. CHURCH, Publishers,  
240 Broadway, New York.

## PASSAGE OF ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

THE feature of most interest to the Army in Congress, this week, is the passage of the annual appropriation bill, after a spirited debate on some features which have long occupied the attention of the Services.

In the bill, as it finally passed the House, the appropriation for the Army Medical Museum was increased to \$10,000, and \$50,000 was stricken from the appropriation for the Quartermaster's Department in view of the adoption of a proviso that no part of the appropriation shall be expended for investigating certain claims, and hence there would be a saving in clerk hire. The other appropriations remain as in the bill reported by the Committee on Appropriations and published in the JOURNAL of March 18, p. 737. The proviso concerning retirement, incorporated in the bill, as finally passed, was as follows:

When an officer has served thirty-five years, either as an officer or soldier, in the regular or volunteer service, he shall, if he make application therefor to the President, be retired from active service and placed on the retired list; and when an officer has served forty years, either as an officer or soldier, in the regular or volunteer service, or is sixty-two years of age, he shall be retired from the active service and placed on the retired list; and no act now in force shall be so construed as to limit or restrict the retirement of officers as herein provided for.

The following provisos were also included in the bill as passed:

"Provided, That in computing the length of service for additional pay the time of service on the retired list shall in no case be computed, nor shall any additional pay be allowed for such service."

Provided, That any officer who is supernumerary to the permanent organization of the Army, as provided by law, may, at his own request, be honorably discharged from the Army, and shall thereupon receive one year's pay and allowances for each five years of his service, but no officer shall receive more than three years' pay and allowances in all.

The section providing for the sale of subsistence stores was amended so as to provide "That tobacco shall hereafter be furnished to the enlisted men of the Army at cost price only, under such regulation as to cash or credit sale and mode of payment as are prescribed for other articles held for sale under Section 1144, R. S."

The much debated section concerning the investigation of claims, finally passed in this form:

"And provided further, That no part of the sum by this act appropriated shall be used or expended in the investigation of claims under the act of July 4, 1864, entitled 'An act to restrict the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims, and to provide for the payment of certain demands for Quartermaster's stores and subsistence supplies furnished to the Army of the United States,' and acts and resolutions amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto."

In opening the debate on the bill, which was begun on Friday of last week and ran over to this week, Mr. Butterworth explained the provisions of the bill. An increase of \$5,000 in the appropriation for recruiting was rendered necessary by the fact that a much smaller number of enlisted men re-enlist than formerly, resulting from rare opportunities in the West to engage in other pursuits which prove more remunerative than serving in the Army. A consideration of certain items in the Pay Department and a careful investigation results in a reduction of \$100,000 here. Mr. Butterworth said with reference to the proviso "that on and after the passage of this act all officers in the Army who are over sixty-two years of age shall be placed on the retired list; and no act now in force shall be so construed as to limit or restrict the retirement of officers as herein provided for;" this clause has been inserted here, the committee deeming it to be in order, to accomplish what has been desired for fifty years by the Army and all those who desire to secure its efficiency. It is the concurrent testimony of officers in the Army, old and young, that this clause, or a similar

clause, is indispensable to secure that efficiency in the Army which is desirable; and, beyond that, to secure that justice to junior officers which ought not to be withheld. It is the history not only of our own country, but of the world, that before armies in the field have been relieved from the command of aged and incompetent generals, thousands of men, soldiers, have been sacrificed, vicarious offerings on the altar of age and resulting incompetency. It was so at the beginning of our own conflict, and history but repeats itself in each war. I have said this is the unanimous voice of all the officers of the Army. So it is, not only of those who would be promoted, but of those who would be retired as well.

Mr. Butterworth gave the statement as to the number immediately affected by the bill, which we have already published.

The increase in the price of horses had necessitated an increase for this item. Mr. B. explained. As to other items he said: The next item refers to the matter of Army transportation. It was found that there would be a very considerable deficiency in that branch at the end of the current year, and I am apprehensive that there will be, notwithstanding the increase made in this bill, at the end of the next fiscal year. The fact of the matter is that our small Army has to do the work of an army of twice its numbers.

The great distances which regiments and companies have to be moved from one part of the country to another entails enormous outlays. The next item is for barracks and quarters, which is the same as last year, an increase having been asked for but not granted. The item for the construction and repair of hospitals is the same as last year. An increase of \$300,000 has been provided in this bill for the purchase of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, etc. Since the war the Quartermaster-General's Department has been using all the odds and ends of clothing which remained over. Recently the last vestige of that old stock has been turned over to various homes, and it occurs now that it is impossible to supply the wants of the Army with clothing. This fund provides only for a four months' supply. The increase asked for was much larger, and in my judgment it should have been allowed, but the committee thought differently and incorporated a smaller amount in the bill. The officers of the Army were very anxious to have an appropriation made for surveys and reconnaissances in military divisions and departments, and \$50,000 was asked for. That item was stricken out altogether. In the Ordnance Department, for current expenses of the ordnance service, the same amount was allowed as was allowed last year, although a larger amount was estimated for.

Our powder has been kept in the forts and arsenals, and every period of five years wipes out our entire stock by reason of its becoming damp and unfit to use; hence the Ordnance Department was authorized to purchase grounds and build a powder magazine. For the prosecution of that work \$100,000 has been allowed. For the manufacture of arms at the national armories we have allowed \$400,000. The estimate was \$300,000. For testing machines we allow \$10,000. We have on hand now a sufficient number of guns to arm each soldier in the Army, and we have about 37,000 stands of arms besides. This comprises the entire stock of serviceable guns belonging to the United States. We have four or five hundred thousand rifles of the old Enfield and Springfield pattern, which in modern warfare would be esteemed as something better than clubs. The old stock of guns are not worth to exceed from \$2.50 to \$3.25 apiece. Some parts of the old guns are utilized in the manufacture of the new. The committee thought that for the manufacture of those guns the appropriation of \$400,000 was certainly within bounds. Heretofore, in order to fit our soldiers for the service, they have been allowed to fire their pieces at least once a month in order that they might become thoroughly efficient as soldiers. The Ordnance Department, in view of modern improvements in implements, in machinery of warfare, deemed it important if we had soldiers at all that they should know how to shoot. As it is, we have a great many who would not be especially dangerous to a man at one hundred yards' distance. We are now using the Springfield breech-loading rifle which many of our soldiers will shoot with great accuracy 1,000 or 1,500 yards. In modern warfare it is no longer a question of the bayonet or short sword, but soldiers in Europe and in our own Army have become so proficient with the modern weapons that they can kill a man at a thousand yards. And since the business of a soldier is to kill men he should become, by practice, proficient in his calling and be able to use effectively the arms which are placed in his hands; and in order to do that it is absolutely indispensable that provision be made for target practice. Hence on the suggestion of the Chief of Ordnance, General Benét, and other officers of the Army, this appropriation is recommended. That is the appropriation for cartridges, cartridge-cases, bullets, etc., and tools for target and gallery practice, and for target materials, including frames, paper, targets, cotton, cloth, etc. It is not as large as they requested, but it was deemed by the committee sufficient, at least, for the present.

Mr. Bragg indulged in some sarcasm at the expense of the Republicans, who, after denouncing the Democrats for "revolutionizing this Government by putting legislation on appropriation bills," were doing the same thing themselves. Of the retirement provision of the bill he said:

I think, Mr. Chairman, that no man is fit to command

a company in the field, an Infantry company, at least, who has reached the age of forty-five years. I submit that the sight of lieutenants from forty-five to sixty-two, and captains of the same age is simply ridiculous when you consider the effectiveness of the force. In making our drafts, when we reached out to get the people supposed to be competent for the discharge of military service during the war, in the first draft law, we limited the ages of those subject to military duty at twenty to forty-five years, seeming to legislate, from experience, that a man when he had passed the age of forty-five was unfitted physically for the discharge of that kind of duty necessary to make your Army efficient. The man who is to command his company, to lead it on to assault, to inspire it with courage, to communicate to it, as it were, an electrical impulse springing from his own force and zeal and courage, must be a man who possesses that magnetic power in his own person by reason of his physical condition. He must be physically able to lead his command and communicate his own feelings of enthusiasm and zeal to another. He must be a man who shall be able to say to his command, "Come," not "Go—but, as I am a little weak and a little lame, I will go back and see what the result is to be, and if you accomplish the purpose, then I will go with you and share the honors of the victory."

[Laughter.] I am opposed to any exceptions in the rule of retirement, because every exception makes an invidious distinction which leaves one officer to remain who has found favor, and the other, who failed, to be stricken down because of political or other disadvantages which are brought against him. But when the rule is made uniform and applicable to all, there can be no discrimination, and every officer of the Army takes it as a fact fixed, as much as he regards his right to promotion fixed, that when he reaches a certain time of life he is to be retired and placed in a respectable position upon the retired list by the country which he has served.

Mr. Holman said: The President of the United States is the head of the Army, and has, under the Federal Constitution, direct relations with the Army and its officers, and it is not, therefore, I think, a harsh rule that he shall in his discretion, from time to time, as the public service may require, place an officer who has reached the age of sixty-two years, and after forty years of honorable service, and who is physically or intellectually unable to perform his duty, on the retired list, taking him from the active list of the Army and permitting younger officers to advance in grade. This seems to me to be reasonable.

Mr. Bragg—How about Ord's case? Mr. Holman—I hope my friend will permit me to proceed without interruption, my time is so brief. How harsh and almost cruel becomes the rule when an officer at sixty-two years of age, who has served his country faithfully and honorably for forty years, and is still serving his country faithfully—I say how harsh is the rule which shall peremptorily close up his public career, close up his connection with the active and moving world of which he is still a conscious and living part, and in which he is still able, anxious to act, as one of its forces, and places him upon the retired list of the Army—a career completed while he is still conscious of his ability to be of value to his country.

The case of Gen. Meigs was cited in illustration, and Mr. Holman said: "The proposed rule is unjust and arbitrary, depriving the country of valuable officers in the Engineer Corps and other departments of the Army, and that, too, at a largely increased expenditure. You will not soon replace that Quartermaster-General, and I desire, sir, that if such men are retired, Congress shall not be responsible for the retirement."

Mr. Sparks said:

It is infinitely more harsh and a greater hardship to let your constitutional Commander-in-Chief, the President of the United States, have the power to retain one officer in the service when he has long passed that age and to retire a better one who has just attained it. Such a case occurred, sir, not long ago. I believe what I say on this subject, and I say it without acrimony, that one officer was retired immediately after he had reached sixty-two years of age because he had certain political convictions not in harmony with the then acting President, and another older than he was retained because his political sentiments were in agreement with those of the President. We all remember the case where a brigadier-general just sixty-two years old sent a telegram to an old comrade when he was nominated by his political party for the Presidency, stating "he was glad of it," etc. He was down in Texas somewhere, a brave, fighting man, a man always in the front, and it seems that he felt when a favorite old comrade had been nominated for that high office by the political party with which he himself was in sympathy that it was not improper to express his gratification by sending him a telegram of congratulation, and he did so. But shortly after a major-general older than he came on from San Francisco to New York at some expense to the Government (as it is alleged) to vote on the other side. The younger man who had sent the telegram was retired, while the older one who had come on to New York to vote was kept in the service. That discretion in the President as I view it is furthermore detrimental to efficiency of the service in opening the door for distrust as to his fairness and wisdom in its exercise, and this distrust it is next to impossible to eradicate from the minds of those who are subordinate to him and standing in constant terror of what they fancy may be his prejudiced and unfair discrimination against them. It is likewise unjust to the President to place him in position of being thus the subject of criticism and distrust.

Referring now to the first amendment offered by Mr. Bragg, quoted above, in regard to longevity pay, it will



be seen that its effect was, in brief, to provide that the longevity allowance should not run while an officer is upon the retired list. The object was to practically overthrow, for the future, the decision of the Supreme Court in the Tyler case. Mr. Bragg, on Tuesday of this week, elaborately supported his amendment, contending that the view taken by the auditing department was correct in point of original intent, and stating that his amendment was intended to restore the old system of reckoning, prior to the decision of the court. But, he added, "I consider that decision as an adjudication of the vested right to the pay which accrues prior to the passage of any amendment or alteration of the bill. So this amendment will take effect only in the future, and its application to longevity for future services would apply only to officers who may be retired hereafter and placed upon this list. It can have no application to those who are already upon it." Thus those officers who have already counted on their past longevity gains, need not apprehend losing them. On the other hand, those officers who have yet to go upon the retired list, and who would then profit by the Tyler decision, may reflect, if Mr. Bragg's amendment should pass both Houses, that there's many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip. It only remains to add that Mr. Butterworth conceded the propriety of Mr. Bragg's amendment, and it was agreed to by the House, though of course the Senate may reject it.

Next, Mr. Holman made a point of order that this paragraph providing for compulsory retirement is new and independent legislation on an appropriation bill:

*And provided further,* That on and after the passage of this act all officers in the Army who are over sixty-two years of age shall be placed on the retired list; and no act now in force shall be so construed as to limit or restrict the retirement of officers as herein provided for.

This point, which comes up regularly at every session, and almost invariably on the Army Appropriation bill, was debated at great length, but the point of order was overruled by the Speaker, and no appeal was taken.

Mr. Henderson then, on the part of the Military Committee, offered the amendment concerning retirement, which was adopted, with the exception of the following proviso, stricken out on motion of Mr. Butterworth:

*Provided, however,* That this last provision shall not apply to the General, Lieutenant General, and present major generals of the Army.

Mr. Bayne and Mr. Sparks opposed this amendment, and Mr. Whitthorne opposed compulsory retirement altogether. Mr. Sparks opposed the amendment simply for fear that by retiring the General and Lieutenant General the offices might be continued and filled by promotion. He said: "I made a short speech the other day in favor of this measure of compulsory retirement as the Committee on Appropriations have reported it, and I shall with much cordiality support it, unless I can secure the adoption of the amendment emanating from the Committee on Military Affairs, as moved by the chairman of that committee (Mr. Henderson). But I confess that I do not like all of either amendment. I do not like retirement at the age of sixty-two years as well as at sixty-five years; and I do not like the exemption of major generals. My proposition would be compulsory retirement at sixty-five years of age, with the exception only of the two officers I have mentioned, who, as I regard them, are 'fifth wheels to the wagon,' and which officers should be treated and finally disposed of as before stated."

Messrs. Calkins and Bragg favored Mr. Butterworth's amendment. Mr. Bragg, after paying a tribute to Gen. Sherman, as one of the greatest captains of the age, said:

There stands the Colonel of the 7th Infantry, a man who was a Major-General of Volunteers, and one of the chief actors in the battle of Gettysburg; the same man who since the war fought one of the hardest-fought Indian battles of the age, the battle at the Big Horn; who has served his whole long life-time in the Army; one of the very few officers who always believed that the battles were to be won by the volunteers, because they possessed the education and the training and the spirit that made the *élite* of the Army; a man who believed in discipline, a man who disciplined and controlled his forces, and made the volunteers under his command a power in the line, and taught them how to fight.

[Here the hammer fell.]

Mr. Hazleton—I ask unanimous consent that the time of the gentleman from Wisconsin be extended for five minutes.

There was no objection.

Mr. Bragg—As I stated, he taught the volunteers how to fight, and gave credit and respect to the Volunteer Army and taught them that military discipline which was the essential to success. I am the last man, Mr. Chairman, who, as a volunteer, will be willing to stand here on the floor of this House with my mouth closed without saying my respects to the man who taught me what little I ever knew of war. I will not withhold paying the tribute of my respect upon this floor to the man who drilled and disciplined the brigade of volun-

teers under his command in the Army of the Potomac until he made that command worthy and capable of meeting the famous Stonewall Brigade of Jackson, and under whose training and discipline and leadership received the proud title of the Iron Brigade of the West for its unflinching bravery upon many a hard-fought field. That brigade, sir, was the child of Gibbon. Most of its members "sleep the sleep that knows no waking." Their bones lie mouldering on scores of battle-fields, from Gettysburg to Appomattox, and the survivors, for whom I speak, ask that such legislation shall be enacted that General Gibbon shall wear again the stars which he proudly won in war and which never shone on shoulders more worthy to bear them. A major-general in war, in peace, after a life-time given to his country's service, he is the Colonel of the 7th Infantry, standing first upon the list of colonels in his arm of the Service.

Shall it be said that such soldiers shall have no promotion because the eyes of Congress are dazzled by the glittering of the stars of the favored few, who now occupy the highest grades in their profession, or shall we not rather, having honored them with the full measure of glory, recognize at last the worth of those who were the rounds in the ladder upon which others have ascended to the top of the temple of fame.

There is the gallant, dashing cavalry officer, Ranald Mackenzie, who as a major-general in command of volunteers won glory and honor in the field. Wesley Merritt is another—but I have not time to enumerate all of those gentlemen, but turning to the Army Register you will find ten, fifteen, or twenty of these men who now hold subaltern positions in the Regular Army, and who by the recognition of the Chief Executive, concurred in by another branch of the legislative power, hold commissions conferred for gallant and distinguished services in the American Army upon the field of battle.

It is for all these men I speak when I speak for the passage of this provision. I mean no disrespect to their superiors; they have enjoyed all the honors of position to which they are entitled, and they will continue to receive and enjoy the admiration and respect of their countrymen so long as they live, and their memories will be cherished long after the memorial shaft shall mark the resting-place of their mortal part. Let them pass into the quiet, peaceful walks of life; let them stand back and let those men who have never received the consideration to which they are entitled come to the front and receive their reward.

The question was taken on the amendment, and it was agreed to by ayes 62, noes 17. Thus the General, Lieutenant-General, and Major Generals were included among those liable to compulsory retirement. Then the compulsory retirement, as thus made universal in its application, was adopted. Mr. Calkins then tried a vote on this proposition: "But this provision shall not apply to the present General or Lieutenant-General of the Army, but they may be retired at the age of sixty-five years, at the discretion of the President." But this was also defeated.

When the paragraph about the Subsistence Department was read, Mr. Henderson said: "I move to amend a portion of the paragraph just read by striking out of lines 106 and 107 the words 'except tobacco, as provided for in section 1149 of the Revised Statutes,' and inserting after the word 'hospital,' in line 114, the words, 'and save also that tobacco shall hereafter be furnished to the enlisted men of the Army at cost price only, under such regulations as to cash or credit sales and mode of payment as are prescribed for other articles held for sale under section 1144 of the Revised Statutes.' And instead of taking up the time of the committee by any remarks of my own, I will ask to have read an extract from the annual report of the Commissary-General of Subsistence for the year 1881." This extract, the one about tobacco, already familiar to our readers, was then read, and Mr. Henderson's amendment was adopted.

Next came the proposition regarding the investigation of war claims. This caused another long debate on the question whether the section was germane to the bill, and appeals were taken from the decision of the Chair ruling in order that portion of the clause which provides for the transfer of the claims pending in the Quartermaster-General's department to the Court of Claims, and out of order that portion which regulates the manner in which that court shall proceed to the adjudication of the claims. The decision of the Chair was sustained. The Chair stated that he had not decided on the point of order as an entirety, but had merely indicated what portions of the text would be and what would not be in order had separate points been raised against them. There were, therefore, he said no appeals pending, and he proceeded to render his decision, sustaining the point of order and holding that as the transfer feature was in part obnoxious to the rules the whole clause must be eliminated. Mr. Butterworth appealed from the decision, but it was sustained—93 to 52.

Mr. Hiscock, of New York, then offered an amendment providing that no money appropriated in the bill shall be used in the investigation of claims by the Quartermaster-General's Department.

Mr. Thompson, Ky., moved to amend the amendment by transferring the claims to the Court of Claims when the claimants may so desire. Mr. Blackburn, of

Ky., in opposing the amendment, said that grave accusations had been made against officers in the Quartermaster-General's and Commissary-General's Departments. There were practices existing in these departments which no honest man could defend and no legislator could permit to continue. The persons paying black-mail money were as guilty as the receivers. That the evidences of improper practices were correct he had taken occasion to satisfy himself by submitting them to various members of the House to whom the claimants were known. Some of the criminals were to-day employed in the two departments of the Government; some had passed out of the employment during the past two years, but had left behind them the evidences of their official misconduct in their own handwriting. He was willing that any member should examine the papers which he had in his desk tending to show the corruption which had been charged. Mr. Reed, of Maine, hoped that the gentleman, instead of having a side show at his desk, would make his charges openly and directly. Mr. Blackburn replied that the charges, as the papers in his possession seemed to present them, were that men employed as important clerks in the two departments had been in the habit of levying black-mail to the extent of 5 per cent. commission on the claims which they recommended. He meant to say more, that they wrote receipts after this fashion: "Received of — 5 per cent. fees in the case of George Jones, J. C. and J. H. Smith, and Lucinda Cowgill—\$60.95. (Signed) J. L. MacFarland. Washington, D. C., April 13, 1875." MacFarland was then, Mr. Blackburn said, as he was informed, Chief Clerk of the Examining Division.

Mr. Reed said that dishonest clerks, wherever they were, should be hunted down without the slightest mercy, but the argument was not in regard to clerks who had betrayed their trust, but in regard to a system. He was glad that the gentleman from Kentucky had at last given the name of a clerk charged with crime. The gentleman should give the other names, so that if any dishonest man still remained in the department he might be punished. He hoped that the punishment would be extended to the bribers as well. Mr. Blackburn stated that when the committee rose he would offer a resolution directing the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department to investigate the matter.

Mr. Reed stated that he had received information that J. L. MacFarland was not in the Quartermaster-General's Department in 1875, the date of the receipt, but was an attorney in Washington. A long discussion then ensued touching the merits of the Court of Claims and the Quartermaster-General's Department as a tribunal in which the claims should be adjudicated.

The amendment offered by Mr. Thompson, of Kentucky, was rejected, and that offered by Mr. Hiscock adopted—84 to 71. An amendment was adopted increasing to \$10,000 the appropriation for the Army Medical Museum. At 4.30 the committee rose and reported the bill to the House. Mr. Reed demanded a vote upon Mr. Hiscock's amendment providing that no money appropriated by this act shall be expended in the investigation of claims by the Quartermaster-General's office, and it was adopted—yeas 100, nays 58. The bill was then passed.

We have thus traced the progress of this remarkable debate, ending in the adoption of propositions making extraordinary changes in the Army. It would be useless now to speculate upon the ultimate fate of the measure, as the struggle on every important point will be renewed in the Senate.

THE New York Times is not willing to accept the decision of the Judge Advocate General in the Mason case as either law or gospel. It says: "The Attorney General and the Judge Advocate General have been served with notices to show cause before the United States Supreme Court, on April 17, why a writ of habeas corpus should not issue in the case of Sergt. Mason. This brings into rather strong relief the absurdity of the position of Gen. Swaim, who, while publicly committed to the opinion that Mason has been wrongfully imprisoned, is expected to show on behalf of the Government that he ought to be kept in prison. The Secretary of War, in his report to the President, takes issue with the Judge Advocate General, and Attorney General Brewster is also understood to be adverse to the somewhat novel views of military and civil law held by Gen. Swaim. It would seem to follow that the personage who is supposed to be the official legal adviser of the War Department is decidedly out of place, and that during the further stages of the Mason case the only service he can render the Government is to hold his tongue. Had he been a little more of a soldier, he would probably have taken that course before; had he been a little more of a lawyer, any opinion he felt called on to deliver would not have been conspicuously silly."

THE 2d Comptroller of the Treasury has been engaged during the week in examining the claims filed under the Tyler decisions. He expects to render an opinion within a week.

THE Magazine Gun Board adjourned Tuesday of this week until April 17, to enable inventors to prepare for examination the guns they have entered. The proceedings of the Board when it reassembles will, on this account, be exceedingly interesting.



CAPT. RICHARD W. TYLER has favored us with a statement in the matter of Gen. Bragg's amendment to the Army Appropriation bill, reported elsewhere. He calls attention to the fact that heretofore the Statutes have made no distinction whatever between active service and service on the retired list, with respect to longevity pay; but under a ruling of the Secretary of War, promulgated in Circular 83, Paymaster General's Office, Feb. 23, 1872, all retired service which had accrued prior to July 1, 1870, was allowed for longevity pay, but all such service as had accrued, or might accrue, after July 1, 1870, was deprived of such longevity pay. The Supreme Court decided in the Tyler case that service on the retired list since July 1, 1870, should also be allowed for longevity pay; and it seems quite clear that Gen. Bragg's amendment has been induced by the decision of the Supreme Court before referred to. In the debate, General Bragg assured the House that his amendment could only affect such officers as might hereafter be retired. This, Capt. Tyler thinks, is open to construction, and the bill should be so amended before final passage as to clearly express General Bragg's interpretation as expressed by him to the House, and accepted by Mr. Butterworth; or, to be just to officers prematurely retired, it should be stricken out entirely. General Bragg's amendment is directed only to that class of officers who have been prematurely retired on account of wounds received in battle, or some such cause, and where it is directly the result of faithful services in the line of duty. It seems most unjust that, after withdrawing such officers from the line of promotion, and reducing their pay by one-fourth, they should still further be deprived of their pay for length of service. This is a clear discrimination against the officer who goes to the front and subjects himself to the dangers that so often result in premature retirements.

On Thursday of this week the President sent to the Senate the nomination of Mr. William E. Chandler, of New Hampshire, as Secretary of the Navy; that of Senator Teller, of Colorado, as Secretary of the Interior, and that of William H. Hunt, of Louisiana, as Minister to Russia. Mr. Chandler is a lawyer of ability, but in his connection with national politics has achieved his greatest prominence. From being Reporter of the Supreme Court of New Hampshire and Speaker of its House of Representatives, he passed to many positions of importance at Washington. President Lincoln had such confidence in him as to make him Judge-Advocate-General, and soon after he became Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; President Garfield nominated him for Solicitor-General, though the Senate failed to confirm him; and now President Arthur has shared the confidence of his predecessors by nominating him as a member of his Cabinet. The retiring Secretary, Judge Hunt, will take with him to Russia many warm wishes of American friends for his prosperity in his new sphere of duty. Mr. Chandler is a man of marked ability, with an unusually keen, incisive mind, and has had a large experience in public affairs, as well as in political management, in which he has few superiors.

THE Senate has finally set the seal of its disapproval on the nomination of James G. Watmough to be Paymaster-General of the Navy, and also that of Master Samuel Seabury as Naval Constructor. Though Admiral Porter wrote a strong letter in favor of Mr. Seabury, the arguments against him prevailed.

#### A QUESTION OF PROMOTION.

MENTION has been made of the protest of certain officers of the 5th Artillery against the promotion of Lieutenants Morris and Mills of that regiment, in the order as now put down in the register. The case is one of interest, not only to the officers immediately affected, but to the Army at large. Sec. 12, of the act reducing the Army in 1870, says:

And be it further enacted: That the President is hereby authorized to transfer officers from the regiments of Cavalry, Artillery, and Infantry, to the list of supernumeraries, and all vacancies now existing, or which may occur prior to the first day of January, next, in the Cavalry, Artillery, or Infantry, by reason of such transfers or other causes, shall be filled in due proportion by the supernumerary officers, having reference to rank, seniority, and fitness, as provided in existing law regulating promotions in the Army.

Under this act an order was issued by the War Department for carrying it into effect, and in it was the following:

V. Department and regimental commanders may recommend, for sufficient cause, such meritorious officers as, from choice or peculiar fitness may be advantageously transferred from one of the arms—cavalry, artillery, or infantry—to another.

Under the act, and in accordance with the above order, all the vacancies then existing and which occurred prior to the date mentioned were filled, a few officers

being transferred directly from one regiment to another. This last, it seems, has given rise to the protest of the seven officers of the 5th Artillery, who think themselves wronged by the transfer and promotion of Lieut. Chas. Morris to that regiment. They hold that it was both illegal and unjust to them, and claim that in any case they should be above instead of below him in the register. This claim, we understand, is based, first, on the fact that Morris was transferred directly from the 5th Infantry to the 5th Artillery, instead of an officer from the supernumeraries, who would have fitted into the vacancy and injured no one, as required by the law; and, second, admitting that he might or could have been transferred legally, he was, it is held, inserted far above his proper place in the regiment. Being transferred, vice Patterson, it is claimed that he should have taken his place below Lieut. Thorp, instead of above Lieut. Fessenden, where there was no vacancy. They complain that the effect was not only to retard the promotion of these officers and all between them, but actually to degrade or push them down one file below the positions they had formerly held in the regiment; or had the rule which governs transfers into the Ordnance or Engineer been applied he should have gone to the foot of the 1st lieutenants, which at the date of his transfer would have placed him below Lieut. Wood.

In answer to the statement that Lieut. Morris did not ask to be transferred to the artillery, but on the contrary protested against it if it was to be at the sacrifice of any of his rank, and that it was therefore not a voluntary transfer, they say if this is true, Lieut. Morris not being on the list of supernumeraries, the action of the War Department in the case becomes more inexplicable than ever.

These officers call attention to the fact that, if merit, choice, and peculiar fitness are to be considered, then the records of the War Department, as given in the Army Register, show that all the officers, commencing with Lieut. Fessenden and down to Lieut. Thorp, except the two against whom the protest is made (Lieuts. Morris and Mills), have war records of which they may justly be proud. As to the "peculiar fitness," they further claim that the presumption is in favor of those officers who had previously served in the artillery, as was evidently considered in the cases of the field officers transferred back to the artillery from the infantry under the same law. They point to the fact that some of these officers are men of well known, high scientific attainments, to show that the discrimination against them cannot be on that score. Lieut. Mills' right to the precedence over Lieuts. Robinson, Day and Romer, is challenged by these officers upon the grounds, as we understand them, that they are not only older men, as stated in our issue of last week, but that they have been longer in the service as officers than Lieut. Mills, and are therefore liable to retirement before him, and which was not the case with Lieut. Peeples with whom he made a voluntary transfer. Under existing laws officers appointed in the Engineer, Ordnance and Medical Corps are given a certain rank on first entry into service, with the assurance that at the expiration of definite periods of time they will be promoted to the next higher grade, or sooner should a certain number of vacancies occur. In the line, however, there is at present no statutory limit as to the time officers shall serve before being promoted, it depending entirely in their case on the occurrence of a definite number of vacancies. These vacancies occur in several ways, by death, resignations, dismissals, promotions, and retirement. The latter is partially regulated by law as to the time when it shall take place, and it is held that besides such advancement as officers may gain through vacancies occurring in the other ways mentioned, this is one. All things else being equal, of which they are assured by the law, consequently placing an officer above them who comes under the provisions of this law at a later period for one who would be retired earlier, deprives them of the advancement they would otherwise attain, and is therefore "prejudicial to their rank" and contrary to law.

#### CONUNDRUMS FOR THE ARMY.

FORT HAMILTON, NEW YORK HARBOR, }  
March 31, 1882. }

MY DEAR A. AND N.: The two questions on file to come before the Hamilton Debating Society on the coming Saturday evenings of Lent are:

1. Should our officers who sat on Sergeant Mason's court be dismissed the service to meet the proper demands of public opinion?
2. Is the Army as mean a body of men as it was when Whittaker started his dark and bloody conundrum for Presidents and Judge-Advocate-Generals to solve favorable for him, *nille velle*?

DISCUTOR.

#### THE BABBITT DECISION.

A CORRESPONDENT asks us to publish the full text of the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Babbitt. The court rendered no elaborate opinion, simply reaffirming the decision of the Court of Claims, which was published in full in the JOURNAL of

The exact text of the decision of the Supreme Court, which was given in substance in the JOURNAL of March 18, is as follows:

No. 1073. October Term, 1881. *United States, appellant, v. Lawrence S. Babbitt. Appeal from the Court of Claims.*

MR. Chief Justice Waite delivered the opinion of the court. The question presented to the court below on the trial of this case was, whether in the computation of longevity pay for an officer in the Army of the United States, under the provisions of the act of 1878, c. 263, sec. 7 (Sup. Rev. Stat., 362), his period of service as a cadet at West Point was to be taken into account. The court decided it was not, and an elaborate opinion to that effect was filed. The reasoning of that opinion seems to us incontrovertible, and we are satis-

fied with the conclusion reached by the court; but the record shows that after the decision was announced a pro-forma judgment was rendered, with the consent of the Attorney General, in favor of the claimant. This is stated in the judgment to have been done because the case was one of a class, and the claimant, if judgment should be given against him, could not appeal. In *Pacific Railroad Company v. Ketchum*, 101 U. S., 289, we decided that when a decree was rendered by consent no errors would be considered here on an appeal which were in law waived by such a consent. In our opinion this case comes within that rule. The consent to the judgment below was in law a waiver of the error now complained of. For this reason the judgment below must be affirmed; and it is so ordered.

#### GENERAL SHERMAN IN TEXAS.

GENERAL SHERMAN's recent visit to El Paso, Texas, was a most enjoyable one, and the enthusiasm of the El Pasoites was something wonderful. Of the reception given at the Central Hotel, March 30, the *El Paso Daily Times* says: As soon as the band had ceased playing, the crowd of citizens which had gathered on the street below seemed greatly augmented, and it was plainly evident that they wanted to see and hear General Sherman. Cries of "Sherman, Sherman," soon brought the hoary-headed veteran to the railing of the verandah, where, leaning over so as to scan the crowd thoroughly, he spoke in substance about as follows:

My friends, I thought I came here to-night to lunch and not to speak. Now if you wish to hear me come close, for I am not going to strain my voice as I have a cold. Doubtless you all wonder why I am down here. If I thought you could keep a secret or keep it away from the newspapers, I would tell you. I am sure you would not promise this, and if you did promise it, I don't believe you would keep it. Well, my object in coming down here is to see what progress these railroads are making, and look after the forts, and see that they are properly arranged and made comfortable. We read in the papers of the progress made by railroads, and read that you had a railroad to El Paso, but the majority of the people are like I was before I came here and saw for myself, they don't believe it. To my surprise and astonishment, however, when I got here I find you have four or five railroads. Even into Mexico these roads are aiming, and ere long one will be completed to Chi-hu-a-hu-a. Now we wish to protect these roads, as we think in protecting them we protect the people. This, then, is the object of our visit. You have not a soil here as fertile as that of Indiana or Iowa, but you have a town, not any more sand-blown or less prepossessing in appearance than was San Francisco thirty odd years ago. Thirty-five years ago there was no city of San Francisco; now she ranks as one of the large cities of the United States. Now what your brothers and fathers have done in California (for I see many Californians here), you can do yourselves right here in El Paso. I thank you for your evidence of good feeling towards me in this calling upon me, and will only add, "that I wish you one and all good night."

Loud cries were then given for General Hancock, and General Sherman explained that the newspapers had made a mistake, for neither General Hancock nor General Pope were with him.

#### THE JEANNETTE.

Secretary Hunt received this week a cable message from Lieut. Harber at Irkutsk as follows:

Subject to your approval and my inspection have offered 10,000 rubles for paddle steamer for entire summer. Guarantee if lost 40,000 paper rubles. If owner accepts may I close? If not how much may I offer and guarantee? Season advanced. Haste necessary.

After a cabinet consultation Secretary Hunt telegraphed to Lieut. Harber giving him authority to expend 10,000 rubles in getting the most desirable vessel for the search.

Count Ahlefeldt telegraphs from Irkutsk, April 6: "Fravello has arrived here. He tells me that he saw Melville, Bartlett, and Ninderman at Verkhoyansk on Feb. 12, new style. They were without news from their missing comrades and were about to start further north by reindeer sledges in three parties, as before. All were well. The same traveller passed Jackson 2,000 versts north."

The *Herald's* St. Petersburg correspondent telegraphs that the Emperor has given instructions that Lieut. Danenhower and his companions should be brought down to Gatschina as soon as they arrive in St. Petersburg, as he desires to see them and bid them welcome.

The parents of Lieut. Danenhower have received a letter from their son, dated at Irkutsk, Feb. 10. It was written from dictation by Seaman Norris, Lieut. Danenhower's eyes compelling him to remain in a darkened room.

A LETTER of March 16, from Lima, Peru, says: The serious ill health prevailing among the Chilean army of occupation is occasioning great anxiety. Still there is no indication of any relaxation [of the Chilean hold of its prey]. There is a great deal of money to be made here yet by the victors, and they lose no opportunity for making it. I notice that the Chilean papers are just now bragging about the supplies of military stores the Republic has on hand, and I make a *resumé* of the contents of their arsenals and depots: 82,000 Comblain, Remington, Gras and Beaumont rifles, arranged for the same cartridge; 15,000 Winchester carbines, for cavalry; 22,000 sabres; 120 Krupp field pieces; 132 Krupp mountain guns and 45 mitrailleuses; 480 guns of all calibres, captured from the enemy; on the field and from fortifications, from a 1,000 pound Rodman to a 4-pounder Grieve; 190 guns of heavy weight, mounted in the coast defences. During the war Chili had 62,000 men under arms.

THE *London Times* says, speaking generally, recruiting was probably never in a more flourishing condition than it is at the present moment. During the year 1881 more than 26,000 young men took military service in the regular army, and on the 1st of January that body was about 500 rank and file in excess of the strength voted by Parliament.



## THE FORTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

Aside from the passage of the Army Appropriation bill, reported elsewhere, Congress has done but little this week. On Thursday the Senate passed the bill for the relief of Thos. F. Riley, so amended, as to authorize his appointment to the first vacancy in the grade of captain in the 21st Infantry or in the infantry service. The House on Friday of this week passed the bill authorizing the Secretary of War to correct the records of soldiers who are unjustly charged with desertion from the Army. The House also adopted a resolution directing the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department to inquire what, if any, abuses exist or have existed in the adjudication of claims in the Quartermaster-General's, the Commissary-General's and the Third Auditor's Offices, and upon their findings, together with such recommendations as it may deem proper for the settlement of such claims.

The Senate has passed a bill for the restoration of D. T. Kirby, and the House a similar bill, H. R. 909. When the House bill came up in the Senate it was referred to the Military Committee, instead of being passed as would ordinarily be the case, the Senate having acted on the matter. Mr. Rollins said: "If this officer is a deserving man, he ought to be put back, and I hope it will be done. If, on the contrary, the reports that have reached us are true, it would be an outrage on the military service of the country, and then I hope it will not be done. I do not want under any circumstances to have injustice done to this officer, and I think the only proper way to do is to have the bill committed to the Committee on Military Affairs and let them inquire into the facts and report to the Senate." Mr. Hawley said: "The House committee reported favorably and the House passed a bill, and the Senate committee reported favorably and the Senate passed a bill, the two bills going through the respective Houses on the same day. Now comes that which I would rather not discuss in the Senate. I should think it had better be discussed in committee. I prefer to have it so now. This officer was cashiered because of drunkenness. He was a gallant and brave officer, and had done a great deal of good service for his country, and he served well afterward in civil life; but there comes in a story to us from responsible sources that the great joy over this restoration induced a repetition of the offence for which he was cashiered, right on the spot and about this Capitol and about these open streets. I am sorry to be obliged to refer to this. I hope it is a slander; the Senator from Missouri [Mr. Vest] thinks it is; but must we say who told us and what we know about this here in the Senate?"

The Senate has passed the bill, S. 272, providing "for the payment to Mrs. S. A. Wright, widow of the late George Wright, deceased, and Mrs. C. Fahnestock, widow of the late S. S. Fahnestock, deceased, of \$10,000, in full consideration for the entire past and future use by the Government of the patent linchpin of the deceased George Wright and S. S. Fahnestock, when a full, sufficient, and legal transfer and license shall be executed and deposited with the War Department, for the Government purposes, free of all charges of royalty."

Reports have been presented in Congress this week from Lieut.-Col. Craigbill, Corps of Engineers, of a survey made in compliance with requirements in the river and harbor act of March 3, 1881, of James River, Virginia, for the purpose of ascertaining the practicability and cost of procuring a channel twenty-five feet deep at full tide from Richmond to the mouth of the river, and from Captain Amos Stickney, Corps of Engineers, relative to Bayous Courtableau, Teche and Terre Bonne, Louisiana.

Senator Cameron made an effort on Thursday to secure action by the Senate on his bill recently reported, from the committee for the relief of the officers and crew of the U. S. S. *Monitor*, who participated in the action with the *Merrimac*, but failed to accomplish the desired result.

The Senate Committee on the Revision of the Laws have been discharged from the further consideration of the bill (S. No. 132) to correct an error in section 1589 of the Revised Statutes, in reference to the pay of retired officers of the Navy, and it has been referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs. It involves an increase of the pay of a certain class of naval officers.

The Senate Naval Committee on Wednesday acted favorably on all the nominations at that time pending, except that of Capt. Erben, and acted favorably on the bill S. 369, to pay to Rear Admiral John L. Worden and officers and crew of the U. S. steamer *Monitor*, who participated in the action with the rebel iron-clad *Merrimac*. Nothing else was accomplished except the reference of several bills to sub-committees.

The bill giving full pay to Lieutenant Frederick Schwatka, U. S. A., while on leave to serve in command of the Franklin search expedition, which was recently sent to the Military Committee of the House from the Naval Committee, was acted upon favorably by the Military Committee on Tuesday. The committee also reported favorably the bill to open to settlement and entry certain lands in Nebraska, withdrawn by executive order, for military purposes, and adversely the bill authorizing the Secretary of War to purchase the Cheyenne and Black Hills telegraph line.

In the case of Rear-Admiral Roger N. Stembel, U. S. N., the Senate Naval Committee concluded, though he was retired with the rank and pay of commodore, he had previously performed the duties of rear-admiral afloat, and that had he "followed the example of many officers in the Navy who sought and obtained advancement in their grades for gallant service, there can be little doubt but that he would have been a rear-admiral on the active list of the Navy at the time he was retired as a commodore." The services of Admiral Stembel during the late war were distinguished for great gallantry. At the outset of the struggle he was at the front and in the hottest of the contest. He commanded the U. S. gunboat *Onondaga* in the noted action of the 10th May, 1862, on the Mississippi River, and was shot

down at the post of duty. His wound was for a time considered mortal; he suffered intensely; and as his case required special and exceptional care and treatment, he had to incur great personal expense during his long illness. The terrible wound disabled him for life, and he still suffers from it. While your committee think that the memorialist is entitled to relief, they cannot, however, recommend the passage of the bill referred to them (S. 339), which would give him pay and compensation as a rear-admiral from the date of his last promotion, 5th of June, 1874, but in lieu thereof report a substitute which provides for pay and compensation as a rear-admiral from the date of the passage of the bill, and recommend the same to the favorable consideration of the Senate. Various letters are given in support of their conclusions.

The Senate Committee on Commerce have reported in favor of the bill (S. 430) to incorporate the Inter-oceanic (Eads) Ship Railway Co. Believing that the commercial interests of this country will be largely benefited by the construction of the ship railway, that it will have a tendency to infuse new life into our now languishing commerce, and that it is essential if our Government would retain the respect of its own people and of foreign nations, that it should now practically demonstrate its determination to forever discourage foreign control upon this continent, the committee report back the bill favorably, with certain amendments, and with the recommendation that it do pass. The committee quote from Sir Edw. J. Reed, K. C. B.; Nathl. Barnaby, C. E., Chief Constructor British Navy; Mr. Wm. John, who built the Inman *City of Rome*; John Fowler, Geo. Fosbury Lyster, E. Lenden Williams; Clark and Stanfield; Emmerson, Murgotrovd and Co., and Wm. Pearce, English engineers and ship builders, and from Naval Constrs. Edw. Hartt and H. L. Fernald, U. S. N.; Gen. Q. A. Gillmore, U. S. A.; Prof. E. A. Fuertes, of Cornell University; Don Francisco de Garay, a Mexican engineer; Gen. G. T. Beauregard; H. D. Whitcomb, and Wm. F. Buckley—all of whom agree as to the entire practicability of a ship railway. "There are many others of equal distinction in their profession who have expressed the same views, but the committee does not consider that it is necessary to quote further. The testimony upon this subject," they say, "is so overwhelming and conclusive in its character that the committee has no hesitation in reporting that the construction of a ship railway and its successful operation are entirely practicable."

The committee has considered the testimony taken before the House committee, and fully indorse the statement that Tehuantepec is the American route, and that the transit-way should by all means be located there in preference to any other point upon the Isthmus.

The bill giving longevity pay to certain officers of the Navy, which was agreed upon several weeks since by the Senate Naval Committee, was submitted to the Senate on Tuesday. The bill as amended only gives longevity pay to passed assistant engineers. The passed assistant paymasters and passed assistant surgeons were stricken out, the committee claiming that promotions in the two latter corps were more frequent than among the passed assistant engineers, who are justly entitled to longevity pay.

The Chairman of the sub-committee in charge of Sedler's Home investigation, says he hopes to be ready to report to the full committee week after next.

The House Naval Committee on Tuesday instructed Mr. Talbot to present to the House a resolution requesting the Appropriation Committee to incorporate into the regular Naval appropriation bill an item of \$2,500,000 for the completion of the five double-turreted monitors now in the docks in various private ship yards. The resolution will not be presented to the House until next week. On Thursday the Naval Committee discussed the torpedo subject and concluded to draw up a resolution recommending that an appropriation of \$500,000 be inserted in the Navy appropriation bill for the manufacture of, and experiments in, torpedoes. Mr. Talbot also succeeded in getting the committee to recommend an appropriation of \$2,000 for the repair of the Naval Hospital at Annapolis.

Mr. Anthony's bill to establish the office of Assistant Secretary of the Navy, will probably not be passed, for the reason that the Secretary of the Navy and Admiral Rogers, who were asked for their views on the subject, have decided that the establishment of such an office is not necessary. This will, no doubt, meet with the approbation of the genial Chief Clerk, Mr. Hogg, whose salary would be reduced if the bill, as prepared, passed.

The House Military Committee on Thursday decided to report adversely on the bill to appoint Robert G. Smither to a captaincy of the 10th Cavalry of the Army. Capt. Smither appears to have a few friends in the House of Representatives, no less than three bills having been introduced for his relief. He is unfortunate in not having friends in the committee, the place where they are most needed. The bills to restore Orville Burke to his original rank (captain) in the U. S. Army, and to grant the right of way for railroad purposes through the U. S. Powder Depot in New Jersey were also adversely reported.

In the House, April 8, Mr. Neals (by request) submitted a resolution of inquiry relative to the appointment of professors of mathematics in the Navy. To the Select Committee on Reform in the Civil Service.

The House, April 3, passed S. 768, to accept and ratify the agreement submitted by the Crow Indians, of Montana, for the sale of a portion of their reservation in said Territory, for their settlement upon lands in severalty, and to make the necessary appropriations for carrying out the same.

The House Naval Committee on Thursday agreed to report favorably Mr. Morse's bill (H. R. 5096) to abolish prize money and to regulate pensions in the Navy. The following is the report, as prepared by Mr. Morse, on the bill:

It will be seen by the House, upon reference to said bill, that it proposes a departure from a policy which

has been coeval with the history of the Government—indeed, ever since men-of-war have ridden the ocean the capture of any of the vessels and goods of their enemies have been esteemed prizes, and either in kind or in money set apart, and distributed among the captors, and by all naval powers such distribution has been regarded as lawful and proper. For the risks, hazards, and perils to be encountered upon the high seas, such prize has been esteemed but a legitimate compensation to those who may have incurred them, and unquestionably Governments have regarded such awards as an inducement to the creation and maintenance of a navy. Under the laws of the United States the proceeds of all ships and vessels, and goods taken aboard of them, captured by any public vessel belonging to the United States, and which under the law might be judged good and lawful prize, was the sole property of the captors, one half of which was immediately distributed under said laws to the officers and men engaged in making the capture; the other half was paid into the Treasury of the United States, to be held in trust as a Naval Pension Fund for the benefit of the officers and men of the U. S. Navy; and the fact is now, under the operation of these laws, there is to the credit of the Naval Pension Fund in the Treasury of the United States the sum of \$14,000,000. At the time it was paid in the Government was paying to its creditors 6 per cent. per annum interest, and this sum for awhile was allowed on the Naval Pension Fund, but in the year 1868, without consultation with the parties to whom it belonged, the Government determined that it would pay only three per cent. interest upon said fund. Waiving any expression of opinion as to the right and justice of this legislation, your committee simply remark that it apparently has been acquiesced in by all parties. Now it is proposed by this bill that hereafter the entire proceeds of all ships, vessels, and goods which may be captured and adjudged good and lawful prize shall be the sole property of the United States, to be credited, however, to the Naval Pension Fund, and in consideration of this abandonment of one-half of the proceeds by the captors, the Government shall undertake that all pensions now or hereafter paid or allowed to the widows, or other heirs of the line officers of the Navy, shall be one-half the furlough pay, i. e., one-quarter of leave of absence pay of such officers, respectively, at the time of their death, and that all pensions now or hereafter paid or allowed to the widows and other heirs of the staff officers of the Navy shall be the same as those of the line officers with whom such staff officers hold relative rank, respectively, at the time of their death, provided that no pension shall amount to more than sixty nor less than thirty dollars per month, and provided further, that the same restrictions as to the length of time that such pensions are to continue shall remain in force as at present. The scale of pensions to be paid per month for the widows and orphans of naval officers, as proposed by this bill would be as follows:

Admiral, Vice-Admiral, Rear-Admiral, and Commodore, \$60.  
Captain, \$58.33; Commander, \$47.92; Lieut.-Commander, \$45.83 to \$41.66; Lieutenant, \$37.50 to \$33.33. Master and Ensign, \$30.

The whole question involved in this bill is whether it is better for the officers and men of the Navy to abandon their immediate prize money, and thereby secure the rate of pensions thus mentioned or not, and is it good policy upon the part of the Government so to do?

The progress in modern warfare, with its tendency to remove all individual and personal motive from the parties engaged therein, and to conduct it upon a plane above the baser passions, induces your committee to believe that this is a wise reform, and that it is better to rely upon the attachment of the sailor to the cause and the flag of his country than will spring from the mere hope of booty; they therefore recommend the passage of the bill.

An interesting argument on this subject, made by a prominent naval officer, and approved by the Secretary of the Navy, accompanies the report.

The bill to place the name of Walter F. Halleck upon the retired list of the Army, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, was not as successful in the Senate Military Committee as in the House, the committee acting upon it adversely.

The Secretary of War was on the floor of the House on Wednesday during the discussion on the Army Appropriation bill.

Petitions, memorials, etc., continue to pour in upon both Houses of Congress urging the reorganization of the Signal Corps. Next Tuesday has been set as a special day for consideration of this subject by the House Military Committee. As far as can be ascertained several members of the committee are at present opposed on this measure.

## REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

The Senate Military Committee on Tuesday reported favorably the bill (S. 104) providing for allowance of fuel to officers of the Army. They adopt the report of the committee of last Congress, who reported on the present law in substance as follows: "This law works harshly and unjustly, in that it imposes an item of considerable expense upon those officers who are compelled to perform duty on the Northwestern frontier, and are necessarily exposed for a long period to the cold and rigid weather of that region, while those officers who are fortunate enough to be on duty in the South require but little fuel, and that for a very short time. Officers stationed in the Territories have much more laborious duties to perform and are more exposed to the severity of the weather than those who are located at the South. The quantity of fuel, therefore, which is required to be consumed by them to keep themselves from freezing is a very heavy tax upon their pay. Particularly is this the case with officers who have their families with them. As the law now exists, it is an unfair discrimination in favor of those officers who are stationed in warm climates, and the question naturally arises why should



officers in one part of this Union, serving their country faithfully and surrounded by constant danger, be taxed to protect themselves from the rigors of a cold climate, while those who are stationed in a warm climate, with very little or no duty to perform, are exempt? If the bill which the committee recommend becomes a law it will simply reintroduce the former graduating system of issuing fuel, that is by issuing to an officer stationed in the South a limited amount of fuel, and to an officer who is stationed in the North an amount equal to the demands of the climate. The old system was a very just and fair one to all officers alike, without any discrimination whatever, and should never have been changed." Quartermaster-General Ingalls, in accordance with request of chairman of committee, addressed a communication to the committee showing the benefits which would be derived by the passage of the bill. Gen. Ingalls says: "The purchase of fuel by officers of the Army falls upon those stationed in a severe climate, where more than the regulation allowance is required by the officer's family, since all over and above said allowance must be paid for at contract rates. It is estimated that 24-25 of the Army is stationed west of the Mississippi River, and upon these troops of the North and Northwest the burthen of extra fuel must fall. Where near a market the extra fuel required by officers would be purchased at market rates. There are no markets in Dakota, Idaho, and Washington Territories, nor through the Rocky Mountains. Fuel has been an allowance to the Army since its first establishment, for the reason that it is so difficult for officers on service at remote posts to supply themselves with fuel duly prepared for individual and family use. If it be objected that the accidents of service give this allowance to officers stationed in cities, who will not really draw and use the fuel, but will draw money in lieu thereof as an emolument, it is suggested that a proviso be added to the bill that where fuel is not drawn in kind by officers on any duty reporting them from troops, the commutation price per standard cord of oak wood shall not exceed three dollars. With this proviso there will be no loss to the Government, since the present rebate on fuel amounts to that sum on the average. That is, officers are now permitted to buy the regulation allowance of standard oak wood at \$3 per cord, and last year the average cost to the Government for hard wood was from \$5 to \$6 per cord. With the modification of the bill, fixing the price of commutation at \$3 per standard cord to prevent any tendency to abuse the liberality of Congress, the law will be of signal benefit to the service."

## BILLS REFERRED TO COMMITTEES.

S. 1600, by Mr. Anthony, authorizing recruits in the Army to purchase on credit certain articles necessary for their cleanliness and comfort: *Be it enacted, etc.* That post traders and laundrymen at depots for recruits in the Army be, and hereby are, authorized to furnish such recruits, on credit, with such articles as may be necessary for their cleanliness and comfort, at a total cost not to exceed six dollars in value per man per month: *Provided, however,* That no greater sum than two dollars in addition per man may be allowed and withheld for laundry purposes. Sec. 2. That muster and pay rolls be made out showing the amounts the recruits respectively owe to the post traders and laundrymen, and signed by them before leaving the depot, and that the traders and laundrymen be paid on such rolls, the amount paid to each man to be noted accordingly on the muster and descriptive rolls in order that it may be withheld, after he joins his company, by the paymaster, at the first subsequent payment, and paid to the trader and laundryman, under such rules and regulations as may be adopted by the War Department. To Senate Military Committee.

S. 1606, by Mr. Mitchell, for the relief of George A. Jaeger (Jaeger), late 12th Inf., allows him \$1,016 for his property destroyed by fire at his station in Camp Halleck, Nevada, October 7, 1874, while in command of his company in guarding the public property, and unable to care for or attend to his personal effects. To Senate Military Committee.

S. 1621, by Mr. Sansbury (by request), declaratory of the meaning of the act approved Feb. 19, 1879, entitled "An act for the payment to the officers and soldiers of the Mexican war of the three months' extra pay provided for by the act of July 19, 1848": *Be it enacted, etc.* That the act approved Feb. 19, 1879, entitled "An act for the payment to the officers and soldiers of the Mexican war of the three months' extra pay provided for by the act of July 19, 1848," shall be construed to require payment of three months' extra compensation, at the rate each was then entitled to receive, to all the officers, petty officers, seamen, and marines of the U. S. Navy who were actually engaged in the war with Mexico who have not been dishonorably discharged; and first to the widows, second to the children, third to the parents, and fourth to the brothers and sisters of such of the persons above mentioned as have died or shall die before such payment shall be made; such payment to be made on presentation of satisfactory evidence that no extra compensation has been received under the act of July 19, 1848. To the Senate Naval Committee.

S. 1633, by Mr. McMillan, for the relief of the heirs of Maj. D. C. Smith: *Be it enacted, etc.* That the heirs and bondsmen of Major D. C. Smith, late an assistant paymaster in the U. S. Army, are hereby relieved from the payment of the sum of \$166.29, and the interest thereon, as appears due upon settlement of his accounts. To Military Committee.

H. R. 5585, by Mr. Gunter, for the relief of James N. Carpenter: *Be it enacted, etc.* That Pay Inspector James N. Carpenter, of the U. S. Navy, retired, be regarded as having been retired as a pay director on the 6th day of October, 1875; and that the accounting officers of the Treasury be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed to pay him the difference between the pay of an officer retired in that grade from incapacity resulting in the line of duty from said Oct. 6, 1875, to March 7, 1879, and the pay which he actually received as on furlough and otherwise during that period. To House Naval Committee.

S. 1624, by Mr. Rollins, a bill authorizing the construction of vessels of war for the Navy of the United States, and for other purposes: *Be it enacted, etc.* That the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized and directed to cause to be constructed six cruising vessels of war, the same to be constructed of "open-hearth" steel, of domestic manufacture, having a tensile strength of not less than 55,000 pounds to the square inch, and a ductility in eight inches of not less than twenty-five per centum; said vessels to be provided with full sail-power and full steam-power.

Sec. 2. That two of said vessels shall be of not less than 5,000 nor more than 6,000 tons displacement, and shall have the highest attainable speed, and not less than an average speed at sea of fifteen knots per hour under steam alone, and

shall each be armed with four breech-loading rifled cannon, of high power, of not less than eight-inch calibre, and not more than twenty-one breech-loading rifled cannon, of high power, of not less than six-inch calibre. Four of said vessels shall be of not less than 4,300 nor more than 4,700 tons displacement, and shall have the highest attainable speed, and not less than an average speed at sea of fourteen knots per hour under steam alone, and shall each be armed with four breech-loading rifled cannon, of high power, of not less than eight-inch calibre, and not more than fifteen breech-loading rifled cannon, of high power, of not less than six-inch calibre.

Sec. 3. That the Secretary of the Navy is hereby further authorized and directed to cause to be constructed one steam-ran, having a displacement of not less than 2,000 nor more than 2,500 tons, to have an average speed at sea of not less than thirteen knots per hour, and to be constructed of steel of the quality and kind hereinbefore designated; and four steam cruising torpedo-boats, having a maximum speed of not less than twenty-one knots per hour, and four steam harbor torpedo boats, not exceeding in length 100 feet each, and having a maximum speed of not less than seventeen knots per hour, all of said torpedo boats to be constructed of steel of the quality and kind hereinbefore designated. And there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$10,000,000, to be expended under the direction of said Secretary of the Navy, for the construction of said six cruising vessels of war, their engines, boilers, and armament; the said steam ram, its engines and boilers; and the said torpedo-boats; which sum, or so much thereof as may be necessary, shall be immediately available on the passage of this act.

Sec. 4. That the Secretary of the Navy is hereby directed to cause one-half in number, as near as may be, of the vessels hereby authorized to be constructed, including their engines and boilers, to be built in the navy-yards of the United States, and to cause the other half to be built, in whole or in part, by contract. And the sum of \$150,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated and made immediately available, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy for the purchase of the necessary tools or plant for the construction of said vessels in said navy-yards. And the cannon, and their carriages, for the armament of said vessels, may be built by contract, or partly by contract and partly in the navy-yards having the facilities therefor, as the Secretary of the Navy may determine. The Secretary of the Navy shall require of all persons contracting for the building of said vessels, their engines, boilers, or armament, bonds, with approved sureties, for the faithful performance of such contract; and he shall retain at least twenty per centum of the contract price until the contract is completed and the work accepted.

Sec. 5. That neither of the vessels hereby authorized to be built shall be contracted for or commenced until full and complete detail drawings and specifications thereof in all its parts, including the hull, engines, and boilers, shall have been provided or adopted by the Navy Department; and when the work has been commenced or a contract made for it they shall not be changed in any respect when the cost of such change shall in the construction exceed \$300, except upon the approval of a board of experts to be designated by the Secretary of the Navy, or a majority of the members thereof, in writing, and upon the written order of the said Secretary; and if changes are thus made, the actual cost thereof and the damage caused thereby shall be ascertained, estimated, and determined by said board; and in any contract made pursuant to this act it shall be provided in the terms thereof that the contractor shall be bound by the determination of said board, or a majority thereof, as to the amount of the increased or diminished compensation said contractor shall be entitled to receive, if any, in consequence of such change or changes.

Sec. 6. That before any of the vessels hereby authorized shall be contracted for or commenced the Secretary of the Navy shall, by proper notice, invite all engineers and mechanics of established reputation, and all reputable manufacturers of vessels, steam-engines, boilers, and ordnance having or controlling regular establishments and being engaged in the business, all officers of the Navy, and especially all naval constructors, steam-engineers, and ordnance officers of the Navy, having plans, models, or designs of any vessel of the classes hereby authorized, or of any part thereof, within any given period, not exceeding sixty days, to submit the same to the Secretary of the Navy; and it shall be the duty of the said Secretary to carefully and fully examine the same and to hear any proper explanation thereof.

Sec. 7. That section 3721 of the Revised Statutes is hereby amended so that the provisions which require that supplies shall be purchased by the Secretary of the Navy from the lowest bidder, after advertisement, shall not apply to ordnance, or the material entering into the manufacture of ordnance, gunpowder, and war explosives, or the materials entering into the manufacture thereof.

Sec. 8. That the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized to cause to be constructed a vessel to be used for the defence of our commerce upon the Northwestern lakes, of not more than 1,200 tons displacement, the same to be built of steel and armed with guns of approved character for that service, said vessel to be constructed so as to be able to pass over the shoals in Lake Saint Clair and the Detroit and Saint Clair Rivers, and to have all the speed possible without too great a sacrifice of other necessary qualities, at a cost not exceeding \$400,000, the same to be constructed out of any fund which may hereafter be made available for such purpose. To the Senate Naval Committee.

S. B. 55, by Mr. Mitchell, joint resolution conferring the rank of surgeon on the retired list of the Navy of the United States on Passed Assistant Surgeon Francis V. Greene, for highly meritorious service during the prevalence of the yellow fever on board the United States ship *Lancaster* in the year 1875, with the retired pay of a surgeon in the second five years of service in that grade. To Senate Naval Committee.

H. R. 5443, by Mr. Morse, authorizing the sale of the Charlestown Navy-yard, Massachusetts: *Be it enacted, etc.* That the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized to sell at public auction all the lands, docks, wharves, rights, interests, real property, and privileges of the United States included within the limits of and known as the Charlestown Navy-yard, in the city of Boston, in the State of Massachusetts, under such regulations and with such notice as he may prescribe (together with all such fixtures as cannot be advantageously removed to other navy-yards). Sec. 2. That before such sale is made a commission, composed of the commandant of the Charlestown Navy-yard, the Governor of the State of Massachusetts, and the Mayor of Boston, shall appraise the property to be sold, and no bids shall be considered at said sale which do not equal or exceed the value thereof as so appraised. To House Naval Committee.

H. R. 5501, by Mr. Bingham: *Be it enacted, etc.* That every officer, seaman, and marine who has been or may become disabled in the Navy of the United States and in the line of duty shall be entitled to receive a new limb or apparatus for bodily deformities or deficiencies at the expiration of every five years, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Surgeon-General of the Navy; and the term of five years

herein specified shall be held to commence in each case with the filing of the application for the benefits of this act. And all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed. To House Naval Committee.

H. R. 5525, by Mr. Bragg, authorizing the President to appoint and retire Alfred Plassanton a major-general. Same as Senate bill. To House Military Committee.

## AMMUNITION IN RECENT GREAT CAMPAIGNS

SOME interesting statistics have been lately compiled relative to the amount of ammunition provided and expended in some of the greater campaigns of the present century. At the time of the outbreak of the Franco-German war of 1870-71 the small-arm ammunition equipment of the Prussian infantry amounted to 169.5 cartridges per rifle, exclusive of 6,000,000 rounds, or about twelve cartridges per rifle stored in the Army reserve ammunition part, which brought up the number of cartridges per rifle to nearly 180. The French infantry was even more amply supplied with ammunition at the beginning of the campaign, taking with it 143 rounds per rifle, while in the great part there were 137 rounds per rifle, thus raising the total supply per rifle to 280 cartridges. Unfortunately, only very scanty official statistics are forthcoming as to the actual expenditure of cartridges during the war, but official returns show that during the whole campaign the 2d Bavarian Army Corps expended 2,050,260 cartridges, or an average of ninety-one rounds per rifle, and this expenditure is believed to be as high as that of any other corps of the German Army, since, according to statistics collected in the Prussian Ministry of War, the twelve Prussian Army Corps and the Hessian Division only expended together 12,000,000 cartridges, or about the same quantity that, according to report, was consumed by the French infantry, 180,000 men strong, during the three days' fighting at Leipsic in 1813.

No information is obtainable as to the expenditure in the other corps of the German army; but even assuming that their expenditure was as great as that of the 2d Bavarian Corps, the average number of cartridges expended per rifle throughout the whole of the German forces during the whole war would only amount to fifty-six. No trustworthy records at all are obtainable as to the total expenditure of ammunition by the French army; but, according to Gen. Rivière, the French army, during the fighting in the neighborhood of Metz on the 15th and 18th August, 1870, expended 1,561,723 cartridges, or on an average thirteen rounds per rifle; while, according to another authority, the total expenditure during the battles of Forbach, Borny, Gravelotte, St. Privat, in fact, during all the actions fought by the army of the Rhine before it was finally imprisoned in Metz, amounted to, in round numbers, 3,500,000 cartridges, or about thirty rounds per rifle.

Going back to the war of 1866, we find a most striking disparity between the consumption of ammunition by the two belligerents. The supply of small arm ammunition per man in the Austrian army when the war began was about 137 rounds per rifle; while the expenditure in Bohemia is stated to have reached sixty-four cartridges, and in Italy fifty-seven cartridges, per infantry soldier. In these numbers, however, the ammunition lost and spoilt is included, and it is very certain that the quantities lost and spoilt must have been enormous. On both theatres of war the campaigns were virtually decided in a very few days; on neither was there any prolonged fighting, so that it is incredible that anything approaching the number of rounds said to have been expended can have been actually fired. In the Prussian army, indeed, only 2,848,556 cartridges, or on an average seven rounds per man, were expended.

In the Crimea enormous amounts of ammunition were provided and expended. The equipment of the French army at the outset of the operations included 150 cartridges for each musket, and this supply was afterwards increased by the formation of large ammunition depots at Varna and Gallipoli to 360 rounds per musket; while, before the conclusion of the war, 1,000 rounds per musket had been collected, the total stores amounting to 80,000,000 cartridges, while the average effective of the French infantry was in round numbers 80,000 men. During the war 28,500,000 cartridges were either fired, lost, or spoilt by the French army, giving an average expenditure of 350 rounds per musket; but of the total amount a very large proportion was lost by the foundering of transports and storehouses and by the explosion of magazines, while the waste of ammunition in the trenches was notoriously very great. On the other side the Russians, according to Gen. Todleben, used 16,500,000 cartridges in the defence of Sebastopol, and since the garrison numbered at the termination of the siege 115,000 men, and the siege lasted for 349 days, it is probable that this number is no exaggeration.

Going back again to the wars at the beginning of the present century, we find that in 1809 Napoleon's army was provided with 200 cartridges per infantry soldier, while in the Austrian army 31,000,000 cartridges were provided for an army comprising 250,000 infantry, the supply being therefore at the rate of 124 rounds per musket, while the expenditure amounted to 42 rounds per man.—*Broad Arrow.*

SEVEN years ago, Aug. 2, 1875, the French government gave a concession for a Channel tunnel. It was given to a company formed by the Northern Railway of France, Messrs. Rothschild, and others, with a capital of 2,000,000f. (\$400,000), of which one half was taken up by the Northern Railway of France, one quarter by Messrs. Rothschild, and the remainder by different subscribers. The duration of the concession is 99 years. The company have eight years, from Aug. 2, 1875, to Aug. 2, 1883, for experimental borings, 20 years more to complete the tunnel, and a monopoly of Channel tunnels for 30 years from the date of completion.



## EXPERIMENTS V. GUN TESTS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: It is a little amusing to watch the "game of bluff" in gunnery which goes on from month to month between the advocates of different systems, each seeking to out-do the other in attaining some extraordinary result, which is promptly given to the world with all necessary eclat, but with a not infrequent obscurity as to details, rather embarrassing to the scientific seekers after truth.

The last call comes from Woolwich in the simultaneous publication in the *Times* and *News*, indicative of a common origin, recording a victory of the unchambered over the chambered gun. Col. Maitland, R. A., is given credit for "a new departure," originating "another system," and "designing a contrivance for retaining the projectile in the chamber of the gun until the powder is sufficiently fired to set up a pressure of about two tons per square inch on the base of the shot, which then starts at a bound, its speed being accelerated until it leaves the gun by the pursuit of the powder gases."

This describes very accurately the action of all projectiles, and especially of breech-loading projectiles, which have exactly the "contrivance" as described in the statement that, "the retention of the shot is accomplished by a ring of metal fixed around it at the base, and so regulated as to size that it will, when placed in the breech, be a trifle larger than the bore through which it has to pass; when, according to the resistance which it affords, will be the period of retention." As has been said, this is exactly what happens with every breech-loading projectile ever fired. In the case of the solid base ring, it must be full enough to secure the necessary grip upon the rifling to rotate the projectile, and in the case of the expanding ring, used with success in this country, this grip may be regulated at pleasure, but it looks like a considerable refinement in ballistics to regulate this fullness, with a view to maximum velocities, between the force necessary to start the projectile and that necessary to rotate it (which with ordinary twists is generally conceded to be only about two to four per cent. of the entire force of the discharge). Inasmuch as no mention is made of the relative pressures in the chambered and unchambered gun, the information, as published, would appear of little technical value except so far as it affords additional evidence that the chambering business has been run into the ground, and that the secret of high velocities has much less to do with the gun in which the powder is fired than in the quality and quantity of the powder itself.

There is an important omission in all of these trials, and that is intelligible data upon which to speculate as to the probable endurance of the gun. Several hours are consumed in getting off a fancy charge from some gun, the experiment is repeated once or twice in the course of a month, and the results duly heralded; but there appears no honest effort to test the gun's capacity to yield a proper number of such results. Something must be risked in the cause of scientific investigation and in the cause of national supremacy, but nobody wants to incur any unpleasant risk about it. Occasionally a moderate pressure is exhibited on the gauge, presumably correct, but every one knows that a pressure of 30,000 pounds per square inch on 30 inches of the bore is a very different thing from the same stress per inch on twice that length, and especially if the chamber is enlarged.

So far, the Italian gun—which, by the by, is lighter by some tons than most of its rivals—is the only gun of its calibre with an honest record. That there may be parties in Italy affected by the "high power" mania is quite likely, and their theoretical aspiration is quite enough encouragement for the statement in the *Revue d'Artillerie* that the Italians themselves are not "altogether satisfied" with the power of the gun. But the remedy for their malady would appear to be a very simple one: if not satisfied that their record is a practical success, and in this respect ahead of the world, let them cram a lot of good powder into their gun—consuming a week or two in making up the cartridge—and blaze away once or twice for a high velocity; there is little doubt that their gun will stand the "racket," and they can then advertise their success with all due empressment.

When I last saw this gun I was impressed with its apparent lightness, compared with some others. A little more cast iron would undoubtedly add to its longitudinal and transverse strength and possibly to the tangential; but if the Italians would only test their gun to extremity, fire it till it bursts, they would confer a favor to the scientific world, and present a useful and practical example to Woolwich, Elswick, and Essen, where a couple of years are spent in the construction of a gun which most countries are financially debarred from purchasing and would have to take largely on trust in any event.

When the trials with the Rosset gun were commenced, the agents of several "rival firms" who were present, "gravely shook their heads," saying it will not do, the gun will burst; and it is to be remarked that their manner of answering the one hundred rounds from this gun was to go home and fire a half a dozen rounds or so, exceeding the velocities of the Italians, and then turn their attention more particularly to "high power" guns of comparatively small calibre, which they could make with greater certainty and vastly greater profit. I am no special advocate of the Italian gun, it is doubtless capable of improvement; but I think the Italians have dealt with the question in a much more practical way than their neighbors, and having established the fair success of a system to which they can safely turn in any emergency, can afford to experiment, meantime, to their hearts' content, with a view to getting something better if possible.

As to the degree of faith which should attach to great guns, as built up by Krupp, Armstrong, the French, and others, their apparent aversion to an extended endurance

test, and the resurrection of the old idea of wire guns, may serve as indications of some unhealthy doubts in their own minds as to the stability of their present structures. The wire gun, or the Terrenoir gun, or some built up steel gun may yet be a success; anything may happen in the course of the next twenty years—let us simply hope that we will not be "caught—napping." A war would certainly now find us minus guns, and minus a policy. Let us hope it may not be for long; it would be rather hard on our *amour propre*, but it would be a great deal harder on the country.

ATLANTIC.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal).

## PROPOSED ARMY LEGISLATION.

A VERY distinguished general, when recently before the Military Committee of the House of Representatives, is said to have expressed himself as being favorable to a compulsory retirement law, with certain modifications. He believed in leaving something to the discretion of the President, as otherwise the country might find itself deprived of the services of a very useful officer at an important crisis. This objection to compulsory retirement could be readily met by a clause, or proviso, in the bill, giving to the Executive the authority to place a retired officer on duty, in time of war, or whenever emergency made it desirable, he when on duty to receive the full pay and emoluments of his grade. This used to be the law not many years ago, and it seems to us to have been wise and judicious.

The Army is almost a unit as regards compulsory retirement. There may be a difference of opinion as to the age at which compulsory retirement should take place. Some favor sixty years and some sixty-five. A happy medium between these is sixty-two years, and Congress has now before it a petition from the Army asking that the age of compulsory retirement be fixed by law at that age.

There is another measure before Congress which is deeply interesting to the infantry arm of the service. It was introduced by the Hon. Russell Errett, of Pennsylvania, and appears on the calendar as No. 1475. This bill gives to the infantry the same organization, and the same number of field officers, and the same relative progress of promotion as exists in the cavalry and artillery.

The advantages of the organization over the present one have been very ably presented time and again in the columns of your valuable journal, and it is not the purpose of this communication to recapitulate. The bill of Mr. Maginnis, which has been favorably reported to the House of Representatives, to give officers below the grade of major the pay and emoluments of the next higher rank, but not the rank itself, after fifteen years' service in the grade below, would be a great relief, and would be hailed with delight by the Army at large, but the infantry captains of fifteen and even twenty years' service in that grade without promotion, feel that they are entitled to the rank as well as the pay of the next higher grade. They ask Congress for the three battalion organization; that with compulsory retirement, would place their branch of the service on an equality with the others. They don't ask any increase of the Army. If the proposed measure is impracticable without increasing the Army, reduce the number of infantry regiments if necessary, so that the companies of the disbanded regiments, added to those that remain will make 12 companies to each regiment. There are 250 infantry companies. Divide this number by 12 and the problem is solved. The infantry has had to stand all the reductions made during the last twelve years for the benefit of the country and could stand a further reduction for its own benefit.

It would be easy to find five colonels, and five lieutenant-colonels, and possibly a few majors, who ought to be retired, and the vacancies made by the new organization would promote at least fifteen captains who have been captains since 1863, or a period of nineteen years. But if our legislators have any doubts regarding the expediency of this measure they can scarcely have any fears about giving back to the infantry what it possessed at the beginning of the year 1861. From 1855 to 1861, and perhaps prior to that date every infantry regiment of ten companies, had a colonel, lieutenant-colonel, and two majors. Restore, then, to the infantry what it had at the beginning of the war of the Rebellion. It can be done by one line inserted in the Army appropriation bill. This would promote twenty-five captains, twenty-five 1st lieutenants, and twenty-five 2d lieutenants, and make twenty-five vacancies for the class graduating from West Point next June. But as the vacancies already existing will almost absorb the West Point Class, there would still remain some vacancies to be filled by selection from friends of honorable members.

Among the twenty captains that the measure would promote are one bvt. brig. general, seven bvt. lieutenant-colonels, and nine lvt. majors. These brevets were earned for services rendered seventeen years ago, and these services have never been recognized in any more substantial manner from that time to this.

JUNIOR.

## RECRUITING FOR THE ARMY.

THE New York *Herald* of April 4 devotes several columns to an account of the recruiting service of the Army. There is nothing specially new, but the following paragraph is interesting:

"Recruiting ceased to be profitable fourteen years ago, when the payment of \$2 premium for each accepted recruit was suspended by the Adjutant-General in a circular dated Feb. 11, 1868. This circular is in direct opposition to a mandatory statute—namely, a joint resolution approved June 21, 1863, which repeals a prior law abolishing the premium for bringing accepted recruits to rendezvous, and enacts that 'hereafter a premium of \$2 shall be paid to any citizen, non-commissioned officer, or soldier for such (sic) accepted re-

cruit for the Regular Army as he may bring to the rendezvous.' This law has not been repealed, but appears in the Revised Statutes, edition of 1878, in a little better form, as follows:

A premium of \$2 shall be paid to any citizen, non-commissioned officer, or soldier for each accepted recruit he may bring to a recruiting rendezvous. (Section 1120.)

"It also appears, as last quoted, on page 293 of the Codified Army Regulations of 1831. Recruiting sergeants and all other persons, except commissioned officers of the Army, are therefore entitled to a premium of \$2 for each accepted recruit presented by them since Feb. 11, 1868, notwithstanding the circular of the Adjutant-General."

The following statistics are also interesting:

"The number of foreigners in the Army used to exceed the native born Americans in the proportion of at least four to one. But since the late war a great change has taken place and the Americans now outnumber the foreigners by about two to one. Out of 5,637 men enlisted last year 3,821 were natives and 1,816 foreigners."

Of Gen. Drum's earnest efforts to improve the service the *Herald* says:

"Under the old system of recruiting there would be no difficulty in obtaining 3,500 men in two months, but the Adjutant-General of the Army, who has special charge of the recruiting service, is persistent in his efforts to raise the character of the Regular Army by excluding therefrom, as far as possible, all men of doubtful morals, and by summarily discharging, without either pay or character, every recruit or soldier who is found to have enlisted under false pretences."

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

In Sir Thomas Brassey's new work,\* on the British Navy, we have a most important addition to the naval literature of which our own country has furnished very able contributions in the volumes of Chief Engineer King and Lieut. Very. The present volume, indeed, though limited in its title is not so limited in its scope. Foreign vessels are freely and fully spoken of, for the purpose of throwing light on the condition of the British navy, so that the work might properly be ranked among those purporting to treat of the war ships of all the world. We find, in this vol. I., part 1, of the issue, the leading vessels and types of our American Navy discussed, and observe citations from the *JOURNAL*, while the "Tables of Ships British and Foreign" at the end of the work also show the scope of the work.

In his introduction the author explains that he began the work twelve years ago, and has prosecuted it steadily, though with the interruptions that a member of the House of Commons has. Before the volumes were completed, Sir T. Brassey became a member of the Board of Admiralty. His six volumes will be in part of a somewhat personal character. That is to say, the first, now issued, is on the world's war vessels; the second is to be on armor, guns, torpedoes and cognate subjects; the third, on British shipbuilding policy; the fourth and fifth, Sir T. Brassey's speeches and articles on naval subjects; the sixth, the reprint of a former work on merchant seamen.

The first and second volumes are the ones for our officers to possess. In the first, now published, Sir E. J. Reed is the leading authority for the earlier types of the vessels, and there are translations from German and French works, "while Mr. King's *War Ships of Europe* has been, by his kind permission, almost incorporated into these volumes; and much valuable matter has been taken from a work of similar design by Lieutenant Very, U. S. N." In these selections, adds the author, "the compiler has added a limited quantity of original matter." It is thus evident that criticism on the work save as a compilation for practical use is forestalled. But the liberal spirit and the wide range of the compiler, and the great beauty of the work as a specimen of the publisher's art and liberality, with the lavishness and excellence of the illustrations, make the volume a fine acquisition for the naval officer of any service.

Gen. Hazen, U. S. A., Chief Signal Officer, has had published in pamphlet form some memoranda of useful information for ship masters. A list of the various cautionary signals is given, also the places where signals are displayed. Truly the Signal Bureau is doing a good and wide spread work.

Ordinance Notes 170 contain an excellent translation by Lieutenant A. H. Russell, of the Ordnance Department, U. S. Army, of the articles on "Telemeters or Range Finders," contained in the *Spéctateur Militaire*, 1878 to 1881, by Capt. N. Patoni, 117th regiment of Infantry, French Army; Instructor in the Ecole Normale de Tir, at Chalons. Lieutenant Russell in submitting his translation to General Benét, says that his paper is drawn chiefly from certain articles in the *Spéctateur Militaire*, and while in translating them a few alterations have been made, it has been chiefly in the suppression of certain figures and those of portions which were unimportant or superfluous. Although some telemeters are described which are now obsolete, they have been retained, as well as several already described in ordnance reports, in order to present the history of progress in telemetry in a connected form, particularly as they often involve principles used in more perfect instruments. The double reflecting instruments made with prisms, or with two or more mirrors, are the only valuable topographical telemeters except the Nolan Range Finder, and among the most important of these are the following: The Gautier, Labbez, Gaumet Roksandic, Bousson, Azémar No. 3, Goulier, Stubendorf, and Bauernfeind. Ordinance Notes 174, contain a

\* "The British Navy: its Strength, Resources, and Administration. By Sir Thomas Brassey, K. C. B., M. P. London: Longmans, Green and Co. 1882. For sale by D. Van Nostrand, 23 Murray street, New York."



translation by Lieutenant Rogers Birnie, Ordnance Corps U. S. A., of the article which appeared some time ago in the *Revue d'Artillerie*, on the Italian .45c. (17".7167) Seacoast gun of 100 tons. Our space often precludes extended mention of these Notes regularly issued by the Ordnance Department, but there are many who find in their carefully kept files of these Notes much useful information.

Capt. Thomas Wilhelm, 8th U. S. Infantry, has published a "Military Pocket Book for Garrison and Field Duty." The meanings of current military expressions are given in this work in a concise form, and as Capt. Wilhelm says in his preface, "the book does not profess to teach a subject, but simply to serve as a handy book of reference." It amply fulfils its mission, and officers and non-commissioned officers will find it of much use in their current daily duties. It covers many subjects of daily importance at garrison posts, and contains just the sort of information necessary to the routine military duties. L. R. Hamersly and Co., of Philadelphia, are the publishers.

#### CADETS OF BOGOTA AND WEST POINT.

*Translated for the Army and Navy Journal, from the correspondence of "Huberto" in La Paz, one of the Journals of Bogota, Colombia, S. America.*

AFTER wisely discoursing for some time upon what constitutes true happiness, "Huberto" says: "I seated myself at my window to take a quiet smoke and to watch the passers by. The first I noticed were three cadets of the military school, in the new and pretty gray uniforms just received from the United States, ordered by Mr. Lemly. These youngsters were apparently supremely contented with their new outfit. They seemed to never tire of admiring themselves and each other, and the smile of perfect satisfaction upon their countenances plainly said: 'Are we not gay?' Here is another solution of happiness, for, I thought, to be happy it is not necessary to be a man of science, or a coxcomb, or a pedant: to be a cadet of the Military Academy fills the whole bill. At the Military Academy at West Point the cadets are given demerit marks if a single button is missing from their uniform coats. Notwithstanding this, when the summer encampment is over, all the cadets appear to have lost the fourth button from the left breast. This button is, or was, directly over the young man's tender heart, and it has been torn off to be presented as a 'gage d'amour' to his last sweetheart; for many families and quantities of young ladies and misses visit West Point during the encampment, and there is no end of little amorous passages. However, the dear girls return to their homes, and the buttons, like the roses of Malherbe, last but a single day. Nevertheless, the boys have to take their demerits, which they do gracefully, considering it a sacrifice which gallantry makes to love. If the cadets of Bogota intend to adopt the same mode it will be necessary to wait until Mr. Lemly takes them again to the Camp of Chapinero, and it will also be necessary to induce more of our Bogotana families to visit the encampment than visited it last year; and also, as there are no spare buttons on hand, nor any factory here for making them, it will be well for Gen. Payan to send for a few tons. But at this time the cadets do not think of these things. If some of them are in love, they love without buttons. What distinguishes them is the discipline, education, and the advancement in studies of which they give proof every time they go through their exercises at the Plaza Bolivar.

"It was curious to witness the emulation which was exhibited at the 20th of July review between the troops of the line and the cadets. The former were a little annoyed at the wonderfully good appearance of the battalion of cadets, and when the regular troops were exercised separately they appeared to be determined to outdo themselves. But there was glory and applause enough for all, for while the troops were recognized as the present defenders of the Republic the cadets were pointed at with pride as its future hopes."

#### AN AMERICAN "BULL FIGHT."

*To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:*

Sir: I have been delving into the MS. of an old official journal and have found verbal daguerrotypes of some scenes which your readers may find racy, despite their age. Of course they might receive more polished expression, but it would be almost a pity to alter a line of a picture freshly drawn from nature.

We all have read, *ad nauseam*, of Spanish bull fights, when the poor beast is cornered and nearly every thing prearranged, but here you find a tolerably fair fight between a valiant buffalo and some two hundred "horse, foot, and"—artillery. Place, Upper Arkansas; time, June, 1843.

"For six miles we marched through one village of 'prairie dogs,' whose shrill barking was incessantly sounding in our ears; but their strange antics scarcely attracted attention when thousands of buffalo, dotting the visible world far and near, were the whole day seen around us; each moment shifting views of chases by officers or traders, fixing the attention with a new interest. In the afternoon from the brow of a small hill we suddenly came in view of hundreds of the huge savage looking animals, grazing and lying about in the most natural manner, only three hundred paces from us. I instantly determined to give the artillerymen some desired practice, and to get some experience of the range and effects of the mountain howitzer shells. I directed one myself at a group; the shell passed over it, but in ricochet upset one animal. Another was discharged which passed in their midst in three or four rebounds, and then exploded, creating a wonderful confusion. Still another was directed at a dense group, full five hundred paces off, and on higher ground; it struck rather beyond, exploding beautifully at the same instant, but none were prostrated. I then marched on (rather disgusted in truth with mountain howitzers). In a few minutes, as we approached the bull which had

been struck, he raised himself up on his chest; the command was halted. Being mounted on a very wild horse I dismounted and approached him afoot to twenty-five paces, aimed and snapped my carbine. Then the bull rose and rushed at me. After passing the spot I had stood on, his attention was diverted to a horseman and his pistol shot; a moment after, as he was charging past me, I fired and struck him in his side; again he turned and pursued me until his course was changed to a new enemy. The bull seemed set to break through the column; and the baggage train mules, which had come close up, were turning short and trying to run. He was assailed now by many horsemen with a free discharge of pistol shots from riders of prancing horses; it was like a confused and doubtful melée.

"After falling with a great shock, the bull rose and charged a mounted corporal, tossed his horse like a plaything, goring him in two places; the corporal fell headlong, his pistol at the same instant going off, and the ball passing through his horse's neck, which then ran off; but the corporal was caught on a horn, only by his clothes, fortunately, and was thus borne by the bull for several leaps; but a new actor appeared, a bulldog, and he caught the buffalo by his under lip, and then all fell in a confused heap. Next from out the cloud of dust the corporal was seen, desperately scrambling on hands and knees. The deathless animal again rose, and shook at us his shaggy front in defiance. Then many deliberate carbine shots were fired into him, and he fell and rose repeatedly; some were fired close by while he lay, but seemed to have no effect. Finally, I sent a ball through an eye to his brain. The shell had broken his shoulder blade.

"The poor bull died, and has been eaten—in defiance of nightmare!"

P. St. G. COOKE, U. S. A.

#### THE THANKS OF CONGRESS.

In these days when compulsory retirement is a possibility, and inquiry arises as to those to be excepted from its operations by reason of special circumstances, the following list of officers now in the Army who have by name received the thanks of Congress may be of interest. The dates and language of the resolutions are given opposite each name:

Gen. William T. Sherman, February 19, 1864.—To Maj.-Gen. W. T. Sherman and the officers and soldiers of the Army of the Tennessee for their gallant and arduous services in marching to the relief of the Army of the Cumberland, and for their gallantry and heroism in the battle of Chattanooga, which contributed, in a great degree, to the success of our arms in that glorious victory.

January 10, 1865.—To Maj.-Gen. W. T. Sherman and the officers and soldiers of his command for their gallantry and good conduct in their late campaign from Chattanooga to Atlanta, and the triumphal march thence through Georgia to Savannah, terminating in the capture and occupation of that city.

Lieut. Gen. Philip H. Sheridan, February 9, 1865.—To Maj.-Gen. P. H. Sheridan and the officers and soldiers under his command, for the gallantry, military skill, and courage displayed in the brilliant series of victories achieved by them in the valley of the Shenandoah, and especially for their services at Cedar Run on the 19th day of October, 1864, which retrieved the fortunes of the day and thus averted a great disaster.

Maj.-Gen. Winfield S. Hancock, April 21, 1866.—In addition to the thanks heretofore voted by joint resolution, approved January 28, 1864, to . . . and the officers and soldiers of the Army of the Potomac for the skill and heroic valor which, at Gettysburg repulsed, defeated and drove back, broken and dispirited, the veteran army of the Rebellion, the gratitude of the American people and the thanks of their Representatives in Congress are likewise due, and are hereby tendered to Maj.-Gen. W. S. Hancock, for his gallant, meritorious and conspicuous share in that great and decisive victory.

Brig.-Gen. Oliver O. Howard, January 23, 1864.—The gratitude of the American people and the thanks of their Representatives in Congress tendered to . . . Maj.-Gen. O. O. Howard and the officers and soldiers of the Army of the Potomac for the skill and heroic valor which, at Gettysburg, repulsed, defeated and drove back, broken and dispirited, beyond the Rappahannock, the veteran army of the Rebellion.

Brig.-Gen. Alfred H. Terry, January 24, 1865.—To Brevet Maj.-Gen. A. H. Terry and the officers and soldiers under his command for the unsurpassed gallantry and skill exhibited by them in the attack upon Fort Fisher, and the brilliant and decisive victory by which that important work has been captured from the Rebel forces and placed in the possession and under the authority of the United States, and for their long and faithful service and unwavering devotion to the cause of the country in the midst of the greatest difficulties and dangers.

#### GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL ORDERS.

G. C. M. O., No. 2 Navy Department, Jan. 17, 1882, promulgate the proceedings, etc., in the case of Passed Asst. Engineer Nicholas H. Lamdin, U. S. N., sentenced "to be dismissed the squadron; to be suspended from duty for one year, and to retain his present number on the Navy list for that period, and to be reprimanded by the Honorable Secretary of the Navy." The Secretary says:

"II. The proceedings, findings, and sentence of the General Court-martial in the foregoing case of Passed Asst. Engineer Nicholas H. Lamdin, U. S. N., are approved. Passed Asst. Engineer Lamdin was found guilty of disobedience of orders, without any excuse or circumstance of palliation. He willfully refused compliance with the commands of his superior officer, issued in discharge of his duty. What he could have been thinking of when he saw fit thus openly to rebel against the authority of his commander, it is difficult to conceive. His offense was highly reprehensible, and his course cannot be tolerated. Let him learn in future that he must illustrate by example that subordination which he no doubt exacts of others when under his command, and let him congratulate himself on the clemency which the Court-martial saw fit to exercise in a case whose features are so grave. The sentence in the case of Passed Asst. Engineer Lamdin will take effect from this date.

G. C. M. O., No. 5, Navy Department, Jan. 31, 1882, promulgate the proceedings, etc., in the case of Lieut. Comdr. George R. Durand, U. S. N., sentenced "to be dismissed from the United States Navy."

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Jan. 31, 1882.

The sentence in the foregoing case of Lieut. Comdr. Geo. R. Durand, U. S. N., is hereby confirmed, but, in view of the

recommendation by a majority of the members of the court, concurred in by the Secretary of the Navy, that clemency be exercised in this case, is mitigated to suspension from rank and duty for one year, on furlough pay; to retain his present number in his grade during that time, and to be reprimanded by the Secretary of the Navy. CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

III. Lieut. Comdr. George R. Durand, after a fair trial, was found guilty of conduct to the prejudice of good order and discipline, and of disobedience of orders. For the offenses he was sentenced, by the court that tried him, to be dismissed from the U. S. Navy. The sentence, though modified and mitigated by the President, should be a constant warning to Lieut. Comdr. Durand. The justice of his original sentence cannot be doubted. His conduct was a premeditated, deliberate, and persistent breach of discipline, and a disobedience of and a disrespect to his superior officer. If tolerated for an instant, such conduct would soon result in the complete demoralization of the service and the destruction of all authority in it. The mitigation of the sentence of Lieut. Comdr. Durand is a most merciful act of clemency by the President, for which he should never cease to feel grateful. The sentence, as mitigated, in the case of Lieut. Comdr. Durand, will take effect from this date.

WILLIAM H. HUNT, Secretary of the Navy.

Mr. Lamdin's offense consisted in his refusal "to sign the initial letters of his name to certain orders in an order book" as an acknowledgment that he had seen said orders, said book having been presented to him for that purpose, and to "superintend the tallying of coal and to have every tenth basket weighed as the same was received on board."

Mr. Durand being ordered by Lieut. Comdr. Charles F. Schmitz, commanding the steamer *Ajax*, the senior officer present, through Lieut. Joseph Marthon, to repair to the cabin of that vessel for the purpose of transacting official business, persistently refused to obey, disrespectfully insisting upon seeing Lieut. Comdr. Schmitz on the quarter deck;

#### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

T. T. G. asks: When was the order issued by the War Department that officers and men serving in the West would be encouraged to hunt, and that time so spent would not be counted as "leave of absence"? Ans.—August 24, 1880. In War Department letter of August 17, 1881, the Adjutant General of the Army said: "The provisions of the letter of August 24, 1880, were intended to apply only to officers serving at posts in unsettled and comparatively unexplored regions, and not to those stationed on the seaboard or in the vicinity of cities and towns, nor to authorize officers so stationed to go into the interior or unsettled regions for the purpose of hunting and be exempted from the operation of the general regulations governing leaves of absence."

P. Q. R. asks: What is the actual rank of the Chief Signal Officer of the Army? Sec. 1195, R. A. R., says "Colonel of Cavalry." Ans.—He has the rank of Brigadier-General, under the act of Congress approved June 16, 1880. (See G. O. 57, A. G. O., July 2, 1880.)

J. F. D. asks: 1. Of what does the examination of applicants for enlistment in the Signal Service consist? 2. Would there be much trouble for a telegrapher now on duty as operator to get transferred from infantry to the Signal Service, having yet over four years to serve? 3. How should one go about it? Ans.—The Secretary of War has decided that transfers of enlisted men from the line of the Army to the Signal Corps cannot be legally made. (See JOURNAL of April 1, 1882, p. 783.)

SOLDIER asks: 1. What means should a private soldier take to get transferred to the Signal Corps? 2. What are the mental and physical requisites? 3. What is the pay of the first, second, third, and fourth class privates? Ans.—See our reply to J. F. D. in this week's JOURNAL.

ANXIOUS asks: Who will be promoted Major General and who Brigadier-General in case McDowell is retired? Ans.—Your query is not an easy one. General Pope is mentioned for the former and Colonel Mackenzie for the latter position. Some say General Miles and Colonel Merritt, others General Crook and some one else, and so on. As General McDowell has not yet been retired, better rest easy for a while.

A CORRESPONDENT asks: 1st. A battalion or a company tenders an escort to the Governor of the State, from his quarters at either his home or a hotel, to the armory where they are to be officially inspected by the inspector general, and he accepts the same, he previously having signified his intention of being present to witness the ceremonies, should, or should not, the Governor and Commander-in-Chief be received by the command with the usual courtesies of arms presented, officers saluting, and the march sounded by the music, and the same courtesies be given when he leaves his position between the platoons or companies on arrival at the armory? 2. Is it a proper movement to execute two right or left about, in double ranks? 3. A company having executed four right about and halted, bringing the first sergeant on the left of the company and the four reversed, at the command fours left should the first sergeant take his position in front of No. 4, or on the marching flank of the fours in front of No. 1, and should the file closers pass through to the right flank without orders, or if by orders, what order? ANSWER.—1st. A personage to be escorted on his appearance at the place where he presents himself is received by the escort with the honors due to his rank, previous to his taking his place in the line. On leaving the escort line is formed and the same honors are paid as before. 2d. Yes. 3d. The first sergeant at the command fours left steps two paces to the front and puts himself in front of No. 1, and the file closers remain on the left flank of the company until the command "file closers on right flank." At this command the guide steps in front of No. 4 and the file closers pass to the opposite flank.

MIDSHIPMAN asks: 1. "Is there a fort at Sandy Hook, N. J., and the name? 2. What studies are boys examined in at Annapolis?" Ans.—1. There is. It is known as "Fort at Sandy Hook," N. J., and is in charge of Ordnance Sergt. Coleman U. S. A. 2. The studies are too many to enumerate, but they cover a comprehensive course.

ENLISTED MEN ask: 1. Where is the left guide's position, in passing in review, when the "color guard" is on the left of the company? 2. Is it proper in inspections and reviews, dismounted, for cavalrymen to have on spurs? Ans.—1. On the left of the company. 2. Yes.

CADET D., Ridley Park, Pa., asks: (1) Was it ever thought by military critics that there was any simile between the places of the battles of Gettysburg and Sedan, and if so, did Gen. von Moltke have anything to do with the planning of Sedan. (2) Also is there any work published of Gen. von Moltke as military engineer or strategist. Ans.—1. We never heard of such a simile. Gen. Moltke is usually conceded to have had something to do with the planning of Sedan. 2. Gen. Moltke published in 1835, a work on the Russo-Turkish war of 1828-29, and since then has written or edited many others, including "The Italian Campaign of 1859," the "War of the Summer of 1866," and "The German-French War of 1870-71."



W. A. Z. asks: As you are authority for all questions pertaining to military I would trouble you to answer a few questions. 1st. Please explain the execution of the command of "carry arms" from "order arms"? 2d. Please give the positions of the guides, and what do they do at command of "fours in circle, right (or left) wheel, and also is the pivot fixed or movable in this movement"? 3d. When marching in column of files, and command is given "form fours left (or right) oblique," do they take the full step upon formation of fours and march to the front, or does the company wait for command "forward march"? 4th. Can we obey command of "right by twos" when in column of fours and at a halt? If so, how? 5th. At command of "fire lying down" the command is "commence firing," what command should be given to cease the fire, (and how is it executed,) before the command is given "company rise"? ANSWER.—1st. See par. 78. Tactics. 2d. Par. 212, which prescribes this movement, does not state what the guides do. It is unimportant as the movement is intended only for recruits. We think the most sensible way would be to have the guides fall out while it is executed. The fours wheel on a fixed pivot. 3d. The company halts upon the completion of the fours. 4th. Yes. At the command right by twos the rear ranks close up to facing distance, at march the two right files of each fours step off, while the two left files mark time until disengaged, and then oblique into their places. The instructor can either halt or order the command forward when the movement is completed. 5. On principles of common sense we answer the command should be "cease firing," at which the men reload their pieces according to par. 111, and wait till ordered to rise. Circumstances would determine what to do in action in a case like this.

SEROT. MAJOR asks: 1. Is it considered a promotion to be appointed a right general guide from left general guide? 2. Is there properly any such permanent rank as right or left general guides? 3. Can a company commandant withhold the discharge of a man properly signed by the colonel and adjutant after his name has been placed on the muster roll as discharged? Ans.—1. It is practically no promotion, but is generally regarded as a mark of distinction, in accordance with the universal custom by which precedence is conceded to right over left. 2. Par. 571, Tactics, requires the colonel to select two general guides from the sergeants most distinguished for carriage under arms and accuracy in marching. If he wants to make their positions as such permanent there seems to be nothing to hinder him. It seems to be the custom in the National Guard to do so. 3. Assuming that the man who is to receive his discharge has fulfilled all his obligations to the State, we believe the company commander is wrong to withhold it after reporting him as discharged on the muster roll. The officer who signs the discharge is the one who grants it, and not the company commander, who becomes merely the medium for its transmission under the general rule for transaction of official business.

CONSTANT READER asks: 1st. Will you please give proper position for carrying and for using the McKeever cartridge box? 2d. When 1st sergeants report at dress parade, after second motion of sergeant's salute, do they hold their hand against right shoulder while reporting, or do they make the salute complete and then report? Ans.—1st. In garrison only one cartridge box is carried, and its position is at the back in the centre of the belt. 2d. In actual service two are carried in front, one on each side of the belt plate.

N. asked last week the name of a finely equipped section of a mounted battery of artillery which in the advance to Gettysburg joined temporarily the division of cavalry commanded by General D. McM. Gregg. He says: "The authorities at the War Department are unable to give any information regarding it. The section performed some admirable service on the right during the battle of the 2d of July, 1863, and it should receive the credit which it deserves." Ans.—The section of artillery belonged to the Purnell Legion of Cavalry of Baltimore. This Legion had gone out from the city during the invasion of Maryland by the Rebels in 1863. The exact time and place of its falling in with Gen. Gregg's division is not known. It was however on the march from Frederick via Hanover Junction and Hanover to Gettysburg. The officer in charge explained to Gen. Gregg the circumstances under which he had been separated from his command, and the General assigned the section a place in his column. On the evening of July 2 Gen. Gregg occupied a position on the right of our line connecting with the infantry. His picket line thrown well to the front became engaged with a line of infantry skirmishers of the enemy thrown out from a column moving towards Culp's Hill. Gen. McIntosh, commanding N. Y. 1st Brigade, sent additional forces to support the pickets, and soon the skirmish became quite sharp. A good opportunity was offered for the use of artillery, and Gen. Gregg was glad to give this section a chance. It opened on the enemy's line a very accurate and telling fire. The good behavior of the officer and men was commended by both Gen. Gregg and his chief of artillery, Col. A. M. Randall. By reference to Col. Brooke Rawle's "The Right Flank at Gettysburg," it is found that the section left Gen. Gregg on the morning of the 3d. In Bate's History of the Battle of Gettysburg, in a despatch given from Gen. Meade to Gen. Halleck, and dated June 29, there is we believe reference to this section and its cavalry support.

CURIOSUS asks: "Are they going to build the new ships that were in the bill, and are the guns to be of steel?" Ans.—If the bill passes, which we regret to say is somewhat doubtful, they will build the ships, but it is not settled what guns they will be armed with.

#### NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

A MEETING of the Board of Directors was held at 86 Clinton Place on Tuesday evening, April 4, with Gen. Molineux in the chair. Present, Directors Wingate, Seabury, Copperthwaite, Story, Holton, Schermerhorn, Olyphant, Morse, Litchfield and Smith. After the settlement of the ordinary routine business Gen. Wingate on behalf of the Committee on the International Match reported progress, stating that the British team will be quartered at Garden City and accorded the privileges of Creedmoor for practice, that practice for the match is beginning throughout the National Guard, and that the States of Nevada and Michigan have stated their intention of participating therein.

On motion of Gen. Olyphant the following was adopted: Resolved, That the prize committee are hereby authorized to make such arrangements for a trophy for the International Match as they may deem proper. The trophy to be a challenge one. When shot for next September the captain and each member of the winning team to be presented with a gold medal. The committee is further authorized to receive such money or prizes as they may be able to secure towards forwarding the International Match as well as others that may shot at the fall meeting.

Recommendations for a spring meeting were disapproved. Gen. Schermerhorn, Wingate and Smith were appointed a

committee to nominate to the board an executive officer for next fall meeting.

Monthly and semi-monthly matches were ordered to be arranged under similar conditions as the International Match with a view of affording practice for competitors for places on American Team, and the "Educational Match" proposed by Gen. Molineux was also adopted. At this match any rifle may be used, and five rounds will be fired at 200 yards standing. It will be shot on two Saturdays and two Wednesdays in June, and, if successful, be continued. Teams will consist of one experienced rifleman and one new beginner who has never won a prize on an open-air range. There are twenty-six prizes ranging from \$25 to \$30. A question put before the board as to whether or not a complete string of misses was regarded as a score, was argued and the following decision was reached:

In the sense of this board a full string of misses counting 0 cannot be considered as a score for a prize.

The secretary was requested to prepare a programme of matches to be shot in May and submit the same at next meeting of the board.

The president was appointed a committee to confer with the Secretary of War in the matter of securing the attendance of a Regular Army team at Creedmoor this fall. The Army ought to be grateful to the National Rifle Association for the interest manifested in this proposition, which we hope will meet with favorable consideration from the authorities at Washington this year. Some feathered militia soldiers who would prefer Newport or Saratoga for camping place, when the question of securing Creedmoor as a camp ground was brought up some time ago, spread the report that malaria was rampant in that locality. The board has settled this matter by adopting resolutions declaring the healthfulness of Creedmoor, and this action may be regarded as final as that of St. Patrick in regard to the snakes in Ireland, and malaria is thus banished from Creedmoor for all time to come.

#### THE STATE TROOPS.

STATE ENCAMPMENT GROUNDS.—There seems to be now a fair prospect that the much talked of plan of the authorities at Albany for annual encampment of the New York troops will become a reality during next summer; at least one important step towards its consummation—the selection of suitable grounds—has been taken. A party, consisting of Adj.-Gen. Townsend and Gens. Barnes, Wylie, Oliver, and Paymaster-General Hoyt, who have for some time been travelling in search of a proper site for the proposed encampment, are reported to have at last found what they were looking for. A spot situated on a plateau on the east side of the Hudson River, north of Peekskill, at a place called Rodhook, has been selected. From persons who are familiar with the grounds we learn that the spot presents all the advantages and facilities required for a first-class camp ground. It is sufficiently elevated to be healthy, there is abundance of good water and shade trees, a ravine on the north side furnishes an excellent place for a rifle range, a good wharf on the Hudson is in close vicinity, and the place is easily accessible from New York City, both by boat and by railroad, in about 3 hours by the former and 1½ hours by the latter conveyance. It is said that arrangements will be made with the N. Y. C. and H. R. R. to locate a temporary station near the wharf and run regular trains while the encampment is in progress. As the matter stands at present, it is the intention of the authorities to send six regiments into camp during next summer, and that, unless a change of programme is made, the 8th, 12th, 23d, and 47th will be the regiments selected from New York and Brooklyn.

SEVENTH NEW YORK.—Lieut.-Col. George Moore Smith, Commanding.—A handsome performance was the review and drill of the 7th before Major-General Shaler and his staff, on Thursday evening, March 30th. The regiment paraded 10 companies of 24 files. Larger companies cannot be manoeuvred to advantage in the hall on occasions of this kind, and quite a number of members were excluded on this account from taking active part in the performance. An immense audience witnessed the exercises; yet they were all so placed as not to interfere with the movements, and the battalion had all the room the hall affords. Lieut. Rand was officer of the Guard and had his hands full with providing seats for, and looking after, the comfort of the visitors, but he acquitted himself of his task in his usual handsome style to the satisfaction of every body. General Shaler was accompanied by Colonels Jussen, Van Winkle and Wisley, and Captain Andrews, A. D. C. of his Staff, and by Colonel Clark, of the Seventh (in command of the Second Brigade) and the newly-elected Brigadier-General, Louis Fitzgerald—the latter two gentlemen in civilian dress. During the walk by the reviewing officer through the ranks, which was quite a distance, and took some time, the men stood like statues, and at the present and carry, the hands all along the line moved like that of one man. The wheels of the companies into column were almost perfect, and the passing in review was all that could be desired. After passing the reviewing stand each company broke into column of fours, and the battalion passed again in this formation, during which we were pleased to observe that the swinging of arms, to which we called attention in our report of last week's drill, had, to a large extent, disappeared. The third company marched too close on the heels of the 1st Sergeant. The halt and carry arms were executed by the whole battalion to perfection. After some wheeling about by fours the command on the right close-column of divisions was given, and promptly and handsomely executed, followed by formation of column of fours to the front, with excellent time and distances. To the right close column of divisions, did not pass off quite so smoothly in regard to distances, which necessitated some backward marching on the part of the fourth and fifth divisions. Column of fours was this time formed by the command left forward fours left, and formation of divisions repeated. Afterwards close column of companies was executed, and the latter put in march by the flank, which made a very showy movement. The command halt being given, the companies while in column were put through the formation of single and double rank several times, which movements were executed with great exactness and precision. A march in column of fours then followed, which, after being wheeled into line, was broken into column of companies, the latter executing another march around the hall, during which the alignments were preserved, and the wheels executed in a manner still superior to the actual review at the beginning of the performance. The manual of arms was excellent. A series of firings by company, file, wing, rank, and battalion closed the exercises. The firings were perfect, with the exception of

the second last round by battalion, when a few men in the left wing, through nervousness, inadvertently pulled the triggers before the command. We are sorry to be compelled to mention this accident, as the whole performance had been executed with a uniform excellence deserving a better conclusion. While coolness under fire is one of the most important qualities to be cultivated in the soldier, there is no doubt that in this case the accident happened through nervousness caused by excessive zeal to do well, and not through carelessness, and therefore does not detract from the general excellence of the performance. While considering the latter one need not be at loss for any reason why Colonel Clark preferred the command of this regiment to a brigadier-generalship.

In G. O., No. 4, April 1, Col. Emmons Clark assumes command of the regiment, in compliance with S. O., No. 8, c. s., 2d Brigade.

The resignation of Capt. Edward A. McAlpin, Co. A, has been accepted and he has been honorably discharged.

Adj. Augustus W. Conover having been elected captain Co. A March 31, 1882, vice McAlpin resigned; Ex-Lieut. Francis W. Bacon having been appointed adjutant April 1, 1882, vice Conover, promoted; and Sergt. Jas. Thorne Harper having been elected 2d lieutenant Co. I Feb. 7, 1882, vice Martine resigned, they will be respected and obeyed accordingly.

TWENTY-SECOND NEW YORK.—Col. Josiah Porter.—Comparative quiet reigns at present in the drill hall of the 22d company drills having for the present been suspended, and the only exercises on the programme consist of two turn-outs of the regiment in preparation for its coming visit to Philadelphia on April 19, the first of which will take place on Friday evening, April 7, and of which we expect to have a report in next week's JOURNAL. Squad drills and some voluntary company drills by hard working company commanders are all that can be witnessed at present. Captain Charles T. Smith, of Company B, who takes great interest in his company and looks very faithfully after its instruction, had his command out on Monday evening, April 3, and put it through a series of very creditably performed exercises. The manual, which began the drill, looked at first a little rusty, but as soon as the men got settled down to their work their movements became steady and regular, and continued so until this part of the drill was ended and marching exercises were begun. The first command in the latter was right forward fours right, executed with good alignments and distances. After marching some distance in column of fours line was formed, followed by several wheels in company front, which, with exception of the first, which was crooked and broken, were all good. Right forward fours right and march around the hall were repeated and followed by a series of oblique marches to the right and left. The men marched very steady and the movements looked well. Formations right and left front into line in quick time were executed various times with good success, except that the fours should halt and execute the carry with more unanimity. The company needs more practice and attention in regard to this movement. Having again broken into column of fours the formation of line to the front was executed in double time, the men improving at each repetition of the movement. The next command was in double time on left into line, which was not promptly obeyed and had to be repeated before it was properly executed. Right by twos and formation of fours were soon succeeded by platoon movements, the formation of the latter being very promptly and handsomely executed, and the men did well in marching and wheeling in platoon front and by the flank in column of fours. Formation of line by platoons right front into line was badly executed when ordered the first time, the second platoon going astray altogether. Repeated, the fault was corrected, and did not occur again during any subsequent movement of the kind. Quite a number of marches and wheels by fours and in company front were executed in double time, and during these the men acquitted themselves with great credit. The firings, in which the men should have some more practice and very careful looking after, concluded the drill, which subject to the criticisms above given reflects credit on both company commander and men.

In a previous report on the 22d regiment we called attention to the fact that the non-commissioned officers of the guard had their bayonets unfixed. We regretted to see on our present visit that this irregularity had not been corrected. The excuses for this are that it is customary in the 22d regiment; that Upton does not state that non-com. officers of the guard should have bayonet fixed, and that somebody saw some militia in Pennsylvania perform guard duty in that manner. None of these excuses will hold. There is no custom of any organization which governs this matter. There is only one right way, and that is to have bayonets fixed. If Upton does not state in so many words that non-commissioned officers keep their bayonets fixed, he omitted this as well as a great many other points about guard duty, because they were fixed already by previous laws and rules on the matter; on the other hand it is quite certain that he does not give authority any where for non-commissioned officers to unfix their bayonets after marching on guard. What the Pennsylvania or any other militia does in the matter has no bearing on it, and if their non-commissioned officers do guard duty with unfixed bayonets they had better change this—the sooner the better. We think it much better if the 22d or any other regiment would take our hint in this matter than to wait for Gen. Rodenbough to come around at his next inspection and tell them what he knows about it. The sentries walked their posts in a military manner, much superior to what is generally seen in the armories. One of them had a habit of coming to a carry and standing at attention every time when the company which was drilling passed near his post. This was no doubt done with good intention on the part of the man to do his duty, but he was wrong in his manner of saluting, which should be present arms to an armed body of troops. In a case of this kind, however, where a party is drilling near a sentry's post it is not necessary for the latter to salute each time the company passes him; and another thing, if coming to a carry arms and standing at attention was understood in this armory as the salute due to an armed party then the captain in command of the company should have returned it by bringing his command to a carry and saluting himself with the sword. Proper instruction of sentries and carrying out of guard duty should receive still more attention.

TWENTY-THIRD NEW YORK.—Col. Rodney C. Ward.—The fifth concert of the season of the 23d came off at the armory, Brooklyn, on Saturday evening, April 1. Like all the previous affairs of the kind it was a complete success. The audience, which was a large one, thoroughly enjoyed the music and the dancing which followed. At the parade and review before Gen. Jourdan which preceded the concert Col. Rodney C. Ward, the newly elected colonel, took practical command of the regiment, which performed its exercises in the usual handsome and efficient style. The manual, review and the marching were very good, and during the parade rest the men stood very steady. The preparation for the closing drill of G. K. on Thursday evening, April 13, are very carefully attended to, and an entertainment well worth looking at may be expected.



**FIFTH NEW YORK.**—Lieut.-Col. M. P. L. Montgomery, Commanding.—The 2d Battalion drill of the right wing, consisting of Companies B, C, F, G, and K, came off on Tuesday evening, March 28, under command of Lieut.-Col. Montgomery, with five commands of 12 files each. Drill had already commenced when we entered, therefore we cannot give an account of the formation. The battalion was just executing a march in company column in fair form, which was followed by an equally well executed companies on right into line. Left of companies rear into column, which was next, was spoiled by the officer in command of the fourth company, who did not know his place and tried to grope his way in a somewhat wild manner. After getting into shape the column started forward and the companies marched tolerably well, only towards the end of the march the fifth company lost step. They were then broken into column of fours to the front, which they did very well, and marched some distance in column of fours, concluding with fours left into line, which movement was completed with a large gap in the line on the right of the color company, showing that the latter had not preserved its distance properly. The next commands were for formation of column of fours by breaking from the right to march to the left and formation of companies left front into line, and the latter having again been broken into column of fours, formed close column of companies on first company right in front, and then deployed on first company faced to the rear. These were all executed with tolerable promptness and precision, but in the next movement, which was close column of companies on first company left in front, there occurred a hitch of sufficient magnitude to throw the whole concern into confusion. The movements and deployments with the battalion reversed seemed to be a little too much for some of the company commanders. At any rate, something seemed to be wrong in nearly every instance when any of these movements were executed. Some companies would stand fast when they should move forward, others would do the opposite, sometimes they would march beyond their proper places and intervals and loose distance, at other times they would crowd. Some company commanders made the excuse of misunderstanding the command, which is possible, yet we who were not in the drill could understand the commands well enough. The commander had these movements repeated over and over, and while he succeeded at intervals to have them executed properly, it is plain that a number of the officers do not understand them well enough to be able to execute them with the promptness, decision, and confidence which should characterize the actions of a man who is thoroughly master of his subject, and which are requirements indispensable to a commander of a body of men. The remaining movements were wheels into line by companies, formation of double column of fours, and of line by two movements, which were several times repeated and well executed. The marches in column of fours were quite lengthy, and the men preserved distance and step in a fair manner. The battalion drill wound up with formation of line on the right faced to the rear, after which the companies were dismissed to make room for a guard mount drill, which closed the exercises of the evening. While this wing did not perform as well as on the previous Tuesday, still it is just to state that the officers and men comprising it, as a general thing, are better instructed and disciplined than those of the left wing, of whose performance we had a report in last week's JOURNAL.

**THIRTEENTH NEW YORK.**—Col. D. E. Austen.—This regiment celebrated the opening of their new gymnasium at their armory on Saturday evening, April 1, with a series of athletic and gymnastic exercises, under the supervision of A. C. Burnham, and in the presence of an audience which filled the large drill hall to overflowing. A track of 13 laps to the

mile was chalked out on the floor of the hall. The first event was a one mile run, with 11 starters, and was won, after a fine sprint, by R. H. Sillman, Co. F; time 5 min. 23 sec. E. E. Flynt, Co. I, won the running high jump, doing 5 feet 3 inches. In the tug of war Co. G beat Co. C, and Co. I won from Co. F; in the final heat Co. I withdrew, one of their men being unable to pull; Co. G thus had a walk over. There were 5 starters in the one mile walk. A. Rehage, Co. F, being the winner; time 8 min. 6 sec. The three-legged race was won by E. E. Flynt and G. E. Constable, of Co. I. The final heat of the hurdle race was won by M. B. Flynt, Co. I. J. H. Hooking, of Co. B, 12th regiment, champion walker of the National Guard and a well known amateur, gave an exhibition one mile walk in fine style, displaying astonishing speed, coupled with perfect fairness. This was one of the most pleasing events of the evening. "Fort climbing," followed by various marching antics, performed in a very grotesque manner, kept the audience in a roar of laughter. Foil fencing and knife sparring, between the champion fencers of the world, Prof. C. Englebrecht, of Denmark; M. Harrison, of New York, and M. Christensen, of Brooklyn, followed by posturing and tumbling, performance on the parallel and horizontal bars and magic ladders and rope climbing by gentlemen amateurs finished the athletic exercises. Dancing was then indulged in until 12, with Dodworth's Band furnishing the music. The gymnasium of the 13th is situated on the top floor, in a good sized room, and no expense has been spared in fitting it up with every requirement necessary for the members of the regiment who desire to practice gymnastics or become boxers, wrestlers, fencers, club swingers, etc. Running, of course, is done in the large drill hall down stairs. A. C. Burnham had charge of fitting up the gymnasium. We would suggest that at any future entertainment which may be given, those in charge of the games should see that each contestant wears a number to correspond with one on the programme with his name. This will be a great advantage to spectators. The whole affair was a success, and will prove of great ultimate benefit to the regiment. Col. Austen, with whom it originated, deserves great credit for the energy with which he has pushed the affair to its successful conclusion.

**NEW YORK.**—On March 31 Adj.-Gen. Townsend and his party were at Poughkeepsie on a tour in search of suitable camping grounds. From there they proceeded to Newburgh where they viewed two pieces of ground, the Benard property in the city, and the Verplanck lot in New Windsor.

Capt. M. L. Yann, of the Greenway Guard, which he has commanded for over ten years, has resigned.

There is a certain class of National Guardsmen that the Albany Press does not take much stock in, if we may judge by the following: "Whenever there is a free lunch, disinterested members of commands take occasion to present themselves. Relative to a lunch recently prepared by a company, one of the members writes that several came to the front who had not attended drills for many months." Perhaps in that case it would be well to have more drills and fewer "free lunches."

We have received invitation to a drill and reception of the non-commissioned officers of the 47th regiment, Brooklyn, on Monday evening, April 10, of which we expect to have report in next week's JOURNAL.

The invitations for the exhibition drill and hop of Company I, 9th regiment, when the company will compete with the Veteran Association of the old 5th New York Volunteer Infantry in bayonet exercise, are out. This is expected to be an unusually interesting affair.

Co. I, 12th regiment, proposes to give an entertainment on May 4, next. Private C. J. Farrell has the affair in charge. At an election on Wednesday evening, March 29, Corporal W. Brown and Private R. L. Humphries were elected sergeants and Privates J. L. Bennett and V. W. Newman corporals.

We have received invitations to the review and dress parade of the 11th regiment at their new armory, corner Ludlow and Grand streets, on Monday evening, April 10.

At the meeting of the Board of Officers of the 9th regiment on Monday evening, April 3, a committee was appointed to make a suitable recommendation to fill the vacancy of colonel. The committee consists of Capt. Walton, Mulligan and Springer, who were directed to bring in their report on Monday evening next, April 10. It is to be hoped that the committee will this time arrive at a unanimous conclusion and thus prepare the way for the election of a colonel acceptable to all concerned. They need not go outside of their own regiment to find their choice.

At the recent election of a captain for company A, 7th regiment, Adj. A. W. Conover was the choice of the company. 1st Lieut. T. H. Van Tine, Jr., the senior officer of the company, was the defeated candidate. We learn that he has since resigned. Lieut. Van Tine is an efficient and capable officer, and has served with the company with credit for many years. Without going into a discussion of the merits of the two candidates we can appreciate the feelings of Lieut. Van Tine at being jumped when he thought the chance for his promotion had legitimately arrived. By this statement we do not intend to detract from the merits and competency of the successful candidate.

A series of contests in rifle practice is going on in the 14th regiment, the prizes being two medals which have been won in the two first contests which have taken place by Private T. M. Harvey, of Co. A. Three more firings are to come off on the 5th, 11th, and 17th of April.

Private W. A. Robinson, Co. A, 23d, won the "Palms" and "We All" trophies.

Col. J. McLeer, of the 14th regiment, has been renominated as Postmaster of Brooklyn to the gratification of his many friends and the better class of citizens of Brooklyn.

At the regular meeting of the 11th Separate Company, 5th Brigade, 3d Division, held at the company rooms on Monday, March 20, Privates Fredk. W. Johnson and Elias G. Poase were unanimously expelled, on account of continuous neglect of duty and non-payment of dues and fines. The above action of the company has been approved by Gen. Lord, commanding 5th Brigade.

The annual report made by Major-General Woodward for the year 1879, has just been published, with the explanation which follows: "The accompanying report of this department, made by Major-General John B. Woodward, for the year 1879, should have been printed and delivered by the State printers, nearly two years since. The delay on the part of the printers in the publication of the work, has been a source of deep regret to this department."

FREDERICK TOWNSEND, Adjutant-General.

**TENNESSEE.**—The Porter Rifles, Memphis, Tenn., one of the "crack" companies in the National Guard of the United States, have lately adopted a full dress uniform, which, if not especially adapted for service, is at least one of the most showy uniforms in the country. It is composed of a scarlet dress coat, trimmed with buff and gold, and with slashes of seven line gold lace, cushioned as on the coats of the 7th regiment, N. Y.; trousers of buff Melton with side stripes of scarlet and gold; buff helmet with gilt trimming and buff cross belts. It is highly probable that the Porters will air this uniform in New York during the coming fall. The well-known contractors, Boylan and Co. and Baker and McKinney, Grand street, N. Y., have made the uniform and equipments.

**PENNSYLVANIA.**—The 22d New York, which will be conveyed to Philadelphia on April 19 by a special train, will on their arrival be received and escorted by the 1st to Industrial Hall, where a collation will be partaken of, after which the

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New York regiment will join in the parade which is to be made through the principal streets, and in the evening will be entertained at the reception which is to be given by the regiment at the Academy of Music. This is expected to be a grand affair, and handsome invitations, of which we have received one, have been widely distributed. The services for laying the corner-stone of the new armory of the 1st regiment will begin at 4 p. m. The First Brigade will act as an escort to the 1st regiment and Veteran Corps and their guests, the 22d regiment of New York and its Veteran Corps. The line will form at the armory on Broad street, at 2 p. m., and march south on Broad street, under the command of Gen. Snowden and the Brigade officers, past the Union League House, where it will be reviewed by Governor Hoyt, Major-Gen. Hartranft, Mayor King, and others. Gilmore's famous band will accompany the 22d regiment.

The 2d regiment is ordered to assemble at the armory on Sunday, April 9, at 1.45 p. m., for divine service at the 3d regiment armory. Major and Surg. J. F. Edwards resigned March 23.

Co. F, 3d regiment, elected 2d Lieut. Douglass 1st Lieut. on Wednesday evening, March 29.

The State Fencibles had a full dress drill at the armory on Thursday evening, March 30, consisting of battalion movements, skirmish drill and guard mounting.

The Grav Invisibles have been ordered to attend divine service at the 3d regimental armory, at 1 p. m., on Easter Sunday.

Capt. Morris, 6th regt., has resigned, and Co. A, 12th regt., has been disbanded.

We have received a report of the annual spring inspection of the 1st regiment, which we reserve for another week.

CONNECTICUT.—G. O. 4, A. G. O., April 1, announces changes as follows:

*Promoted and Appointed*—1st Regt.—Theron C. Swan, 1st Lieut. and Q. M., March 13, 1882, vice Cheney, resigned; 2d Regt.—1st Sergt. Frank T. Lee, 2d Lieut., Co. F, March 3, 1882, vice Bowman, resigned.

3d Regt.—Major William H. Bentley, Lieut.-Col., March 20, 1882, vice King, resigned; Capt. George Havens, Adjt. to be Major, March 20, 1882, vice Bentley, promoted; 2d Lieut. Carlisle P. Boynton, Capt., Co. K, March 6, 1882, vice Squires, resigned; Corp. A. B. Harrington, 1st Lieut., Co. K, March 6, 1882, vice C. W. Harrington, resigned; Sergt. G. H. Spencer, 2d Lieut., Co. K, March 6, 1882, vice Boynton, promoted.

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The following officers have been commissioned:

1st Regt.—1st Lieut. Theron C. Swan, Quartermaster, Hartford, March 13, 1882.

3d Regt.—Major George Havens, New London, March 20, 1882.

Strength of organizations, March 31, commissioned and enlisted: Battery A, 70; 1st Inf., 483; 2d Inf., 564; 3d Inf., 441; 4th Inf., 455; 5th Battalion, 176. Total artillery and infantry, 2,219.

Lieut. Henry Simon, of Co. H, 1st regiment, has resigned on account of his removal to Chester, to the regret of his command.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The restrictions imposed by the Governor on the 9th regiment on account of its conduct at Richmond last fall have been removed by the following order:

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS,  
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
BOSTON, April 1, 1882.

Special Orders No. 42 (Extract).

1. In accordance with sec. 108, chap. 14 of the Public Statute, the 9th regiment Infantry, M. V. M., will parade on Boston Common on Wednesday, the 3d day of May next, at which date the restriction contained in Special Orders No. 140, series 1881, viz.: "That the commanding officer shall permit no voluntary parade of said regiment, or any part thereof, outside its armories until the spring drill in May or June next," shall terminate.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

A. HUN BERRY, Adjutant-General.

Inspections took place as follows: 1st regiment, Co. I, Monday evening, April 3; Co. M, Tuesday evening, April 4; 5th regiment, Co. C, Monday evening, April 3; Co. G, Tuesday evening, April 4.

The Richardson Light Guard (Co. A, 6th regiment) will have its annual prize drill in the Town Hall, Wakefield, Thursday evening, April 13.

The usual annual social reunion and dinner of the 61st Mass. regiment was held on Saturday evening, April 1, at Young's Hotel, Boston.

Gen. Nat. Wales has been appointed Police Commissioner for the City of Boston. The appointment considered from all points is a good one. Gen. Wales is a strict disciplinarian, believes in the faithful performance of duty, and will act upon all matters that come before him justly and fearlessly, and the officer who does his duty need have no fear from politicians. Gen. Wales will enforce discipline, and from your correspondent's knowledge of him the police force will have to look well to their personal appearance. In politics Gen. Wales is a republican. He is broad-minded, liberal in his views and is without bigotry or prejudice. When occasion requires he is not afraid to express or assert his opinions, although he is always open to conviction.

RHODE ISLAND.—Adjt.-Gen. Dyer made the usual annual inspection of Co. A, 2d Battalion of Infantry, at Providence,

on Monday evening, March 27, before a large audience. At the conclusion of the inspection exercises the company, under the command of Capt. Munro, went through a number of marching evolutions and the manual of arms in a manner creditable to the men and their commander. After the conclusion of the military programme the company entertained the military and a number of other guests at Cole's Hotel.

The Russian Small-arms Factory, at Zlatoust, in Siberia, is very busy turning out the new pattern sabres for the army, approved of last November. The factory usually turns out 5,000 Cavalry and 10,000 Infantry swords a year, but the number is now to be doubled, until the old weapons have been replaced. The Siberian steel used at the factory of Zlatoust is said to be the finest in the world, and enables the factory to turn out magnificent weapons.

The *Moniteur des Consulate* says: "The Japanese have not had great success with the vessels constructed for them by Sir Edward Reed. It is known that the *Fousokan*, which has only been launched a little more than three years, is obliged to undergo important repairs every six months; the *Kongkan*, built about the same time, is to-day completely unfit for service, the vessel being generally in a very bad state. It was thought she might be utilized as a cadet school-ship, but this was found impossible, and it has now been decided to break her up and dispose of the engines. She was rated as one of the first ships of the Japanese navy, and cost a million yen."

### BIRTHS.

CURTIS.—At Faribault, Minn., March 23, 1882, to the wife of Captain C. A. Curtis, U. S. Army, a daughter.

### DIED.

BANISTER.—At Pulaaki, Tenn., March 20, 1882, Mrs. ALICE BANISTER, wife of Asst. Surgeon J. M. Banister, U. S. Army.

HILLHOUSE.—At New Brunswick, N. J., March 29, 1882, JOHN HILLHOUSE, formerly Lieutenant 3d U. S. Artillery.

MARSTON.—At Roxbury, Mass., April 2, 1882, MARY A. V. MARSTON, wife of Lieut. Colonel Ward Marston, U. S. Marine Corps, retired.

HOWELL.—At New Orleans, La., April 5, 1882, Major CHARLES W. HOWELL, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army. Interment at Gothen, Indiana.

WILKINS.—At Detroit, Michigan, March 31, 1882, Colonel WILLIAM D. WILKINS, formerly 1st Lieutenant of the 15th U. S. Infantry.

ZEIGLER.—At Philadelphia, Pa., April 3, 1882, GEORGE H. ZEIGLER, late 1st Lieutenant 43d U. S. Infantry.

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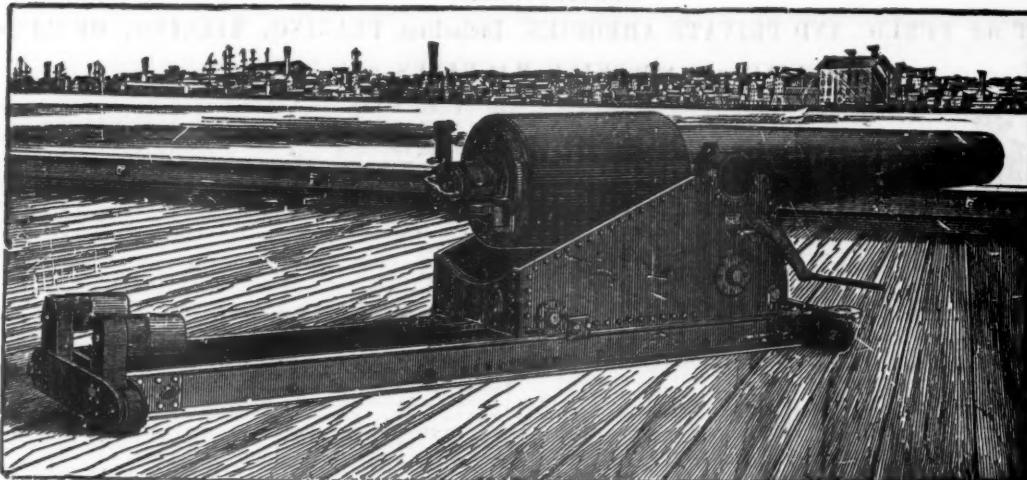
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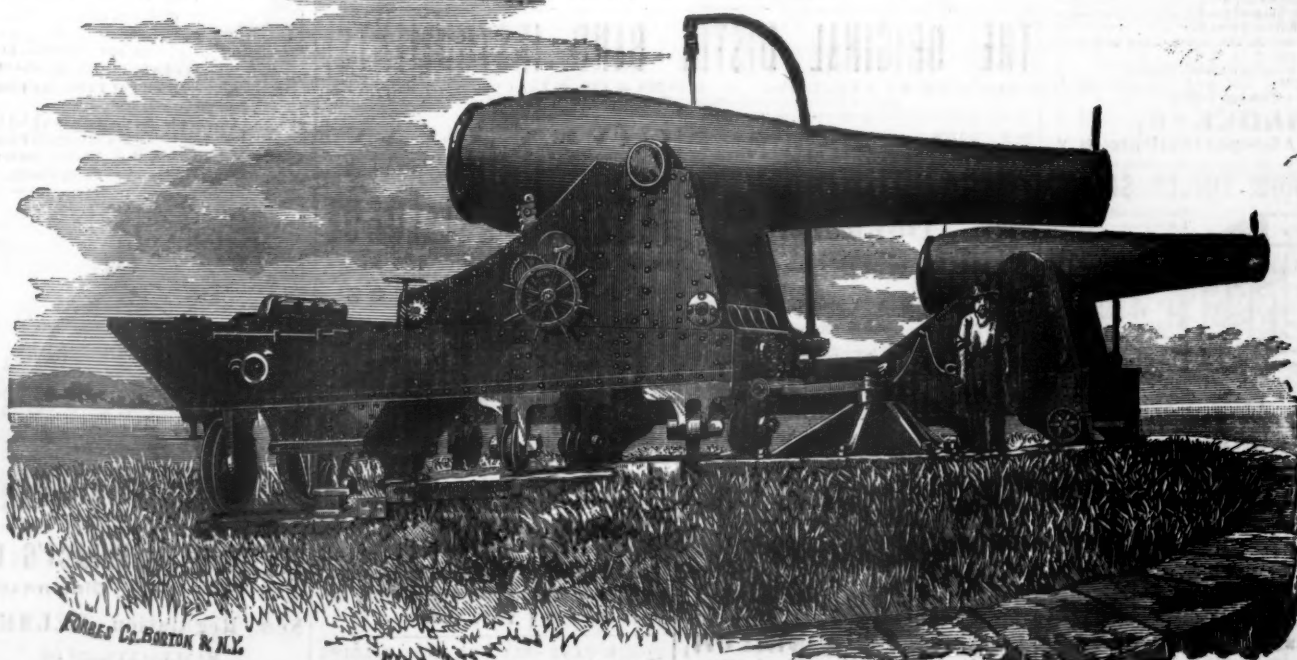
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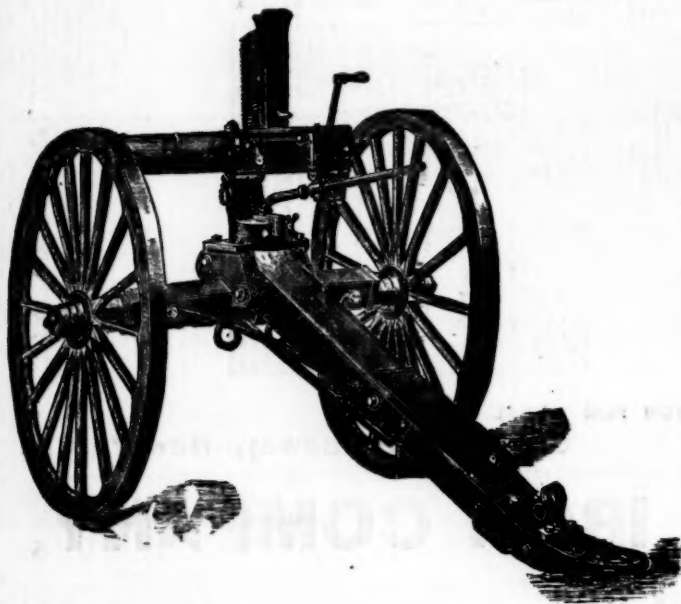
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